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VOL. LXV. NO. 2.

MASSACHUNETTS PLOT Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUR. CO.

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Ad persons sending contrictations to The PLOUGHMAP
for use in its columns must sign their name, no
necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of
good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the
waste-basket. All matter intended for publication
should be written on note size paper, with ink, and
upon but one side.

Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the measurity and intelligent portion of the community.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

Farm Hints for January. A GOOD OUTLOOK.

Another year has passed and gone. Generally it has been a favorable one, agriculturally considered. Orops have been good, especially hay and grain. Prices of farm produce have been well kept up throughout the year. Altogether we have reason to be grateful for the blessings of the old year and should be ready to commence the new one with hope and courage.

and should be ready to commence the new one with hope and courage.

Each year should mark some progress on the farm, and the benefits gained from experience should be of the greatest value to those who are thus fortunate. Even the failures may become of value in enabling one to shun a course or method that in individual cases has been found to be unprofit-

SECURING FARM HELP.

Where farmers have to depend in a large measure on hired help, it is always well to secure it early in the season. Exorbitant wages are being demanded, more than most farmers can afford to pay, and even then it is difficult finding such help as is wanted. This condition of affairs is causing farmers to make some changes in their methods of management, so as to reduce the amount of work to be done.

The farmer who is able to secure a good, trusty man or woman, even at large prices, may be considered fortunate.

Where reliable help is once obtained it is well to try and keep it. In this the farmer who hires for the year has the advantage over those who only engage for six or eight months.

The cost and scarcity of hired help will tend to increased use of labor-saving im-plements and machines. Frequently two farmers can jointly own and use some of the more expensive machines with much

If any repairs are necessary this should also be attended to in season so there may be no delay when the time for use has arrived. The farmer who begins the new year with the intention of reducing ex-penses will find many opportunities for so doing, and will also be surprised at the end of the year at the many avenues for allowing the loss. One cause of loss is the neglect of the farm wagons and implements. An account kept of the cost of repairs will An account kept of the cost of repairs will show that quite a large sum goes in that direction, much of which could be saved. The use of more oil on tools, and in keeping them sharp and in the best condition for use, will save labor, which is an item that must be paid for. Too many unprofitable animals, however, cause more loss than anything else, and the farmer should begin the new year with sufficient courage to thin out the flocks and herds so as to retain only the best and most profitable.

the best and most profitable. PURE, CLEAN SEEDS. If the different kinds of grain intended for seed are run through a good faming and grading mill, one that is adapted to the purpose, the light chaff portions that are of no value can be separated, as well as the seeds of weeds, leaving that to be sown of a



A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SCHOOL

weather. The brood sows and young pigs should be kept where the conditions are so favorable that there will be no more difficulty in getting along than in warm weather. A little more time and care may be required per acre and the crop will be more uniform in growth and yield, as well as heavier in weight. Corn may be improved by careful selection and care of the seed from year to year and so can potatoes.

Often the yield and quality of the grains and potatoes can be quite a little improved by obtaining seed of the same varieties from a different location and soil. Try this method and see.

Much care should be taken in obtaining the various kinds of grass and clover seeds of weeds that thus become widely scattered over the country. Perhaps this cannot always he avoided but if obtained from year of the same varieties from a different location and soil. Try this method and see.

The EWES IN WINTER.

Weather. The brood sows and young pigs should be kept where the conditions are so favorable that there will be no more difficulty and in warm weather. A little more time and care may be required per acreating along than in warm weather. A little more time and care may be required per acreating along than in warm weather. A little more time and care may be required, but time practice we also use a great many turnips.

It is all important to have good, frush appring water convenient, and so arranged that they may get it easily. If they have to put their front feet into the water in order time. But this will orly occur where there are will sen more time and care may be required per acreating along than in warm weather. A little more time and care may be required, but time practice, but in practice we alian and care may be required, but time practice, but in practice we alian and care may be required, but time practice, but in practice we alian and care may be required, but time practice, but in practice we alian and care may be required, but time practice, but in practice we alian and care may be required, but time pract

a different location and soil. Try this method and see.

Much care should be taken in obtaining the various kinds of grass and clover seeds, as these often contain injurious seeds of weeds that thus become widely scattered over the country. Perhaps this cannot always be avoided, but if obtained from reliable dealers and of those grades—not the cheapest and pocrest—there should be some degree of safety.

The same may be said of the seeds for the garden. Buy from those dealers that have a reputation at stake and who can guarantee their purity to the most reasonable extent.

WORK AT THE BARN.

The cows that are to come fresh in milk at the early spring are now mostly dry, and far awhile there will not be much milking location that everage dairy farm. While these cows should not be fed the same as those giving milk, yet they should be kept in a thrifty condition and not allowed to fall way before the milking season again commences. The young animals should be kept in a thrifty, growing condition. It is pessible that prices for butter will not awarge as high as a year ago on sicountal the very large stock in cold storage, yet at this time they continue quite

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dates for the Government date gardens in Arisons and California, and also many important dry land fodder plants.

The Biological Survey is making a great many experiments with a view to ascertaining what species of birds are known to eat insects in order that these kinds may be raised in the vicinity of farms where such insects are known to be injurious.

The Biological Survey is making an effort to find out what species of birds prey upon the bollworm. As yet their efforts have not been successful, but it must be remembered that when an insect first appears in a region the birds do not learn to eat them for some time, though later they may pursue them eagerly. This was the case with the Colorado potato beetle when it invaded the East. At first, apparently none of our birds touched it, but later it was eaten by several species and became a favorite food for our rose-breasted grosbeak, which hunts for it eagerly.

rose-breasted grosbeak, which hunts for it eagerly.

The Biological Survey is very much interested in the introduction of game and its protection. Of special interest was a consignment of more than one hundred capercalizie—a large game bird of northern Europe. These birds were liberated in Michigan, and from the apparent success of their introduction in Ontario it is believed that they will thrive in their new home. An impetus was given to bird protection by the action of the President in establishing two bird reservations, one in Louisiana and the other in North Dakota. A large tract of land in Oklahoma was also set aside by the President as a game refuge under authority of an act of Congress.

CHICKENS WITH A PEDIGREE.

CHICKENS WITH A PEDIGREE.

One of the most remarkable industries which the twentieth century has given birth to is reported established by a number of New York gentlemen at Mamakating, Sullivan Co., N. Y., under the title of the Sanitary and Pedigree Poultry Institution. The purpose is to supply New York city's rich with chickens that are absolutely healthful and carefully developed.

Two thousand butchered fowls are to be shipped into New York daily. Each fowly accompanied by an andavit and pedigree.

breed of fowle produced is the old Southern black and white Pominick, sometimes called the cross-haired Plymouth Rook. The specialty of the institution is broiling or frying birds or young reasting fowls.

The food on which the fowls are fed is a secret, but it is given out that all broilers and fryers are "cocca fed" until they reach the age of ten weeks.

The originator of the sanitary poultry idea has experimented with this problem for over thirty years, and the fowls pro-

idea has experimented with this problem for over thirty years, and the fowls produced under his theories are so healthful that the poultry company guaris the secret so earefully that absolutely no live fowls will be sold under any circumstances, nor will any eggs be marketed that will hatch. Every bird is dressed so that an examination of the crop and digestive organs of the chickens cannot be made by those who would try to discover the secret.

The prices charged will make one give a whistle of astonishment at first, but on the second consideration the manner of breeding and keeping will explain the price. They are as follows:

Single brotlers or fryers, one in a box, aged eight to tea weeks, dressed, \$1.25 each.

Rossiers, two or three pounds, \$3; three to four, \$3.75; foug to five, \$5.50; five to six, \$5. Nothing sold over six pounds dressed.

Eggs, \$1 per dosse, with affidavit swearing to date of laying.

The gentleman backing this unique

The gentlemen backing this unique enterprise are conflicted of its success and have purchased an immense tract of land, are creeting enterprise buildings, which are more in the nature of palaces for human beings than common henhouses.

Quite a sensation was created last week at the Department of Agriculture when Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, opened a box shipped from the agricultural tes gardens at Summerville, S. O. The erate contained a number of small boxes of tea tablets, which had been made at the Pinchurst nursery. The teaws grown in this country at the Southern gardens, and after picking and drying was steamed and compressed by powerful machinery into tablets about the size of a penny and twice as thick. Each tablet is sufficient to make a cup or more of tea, according to the strength desired. All that is necessary for one to do is to place one of these tablets in a cup, and fill with boiling water; after allowing the liquid to stand for about four minutes it is strained, and a most delicious cup of tea is thereby obtained.

GOE GOY E. MITCHELL.

Dairy.

Skimmilk for Dairy Cows.

Skimmilk for Dairy Cows.

It is always a pleasure to know of practical, successful farmers, and to that class most emphatically belonged the late Menso Wilcox of Milford, N. Y. For over three score and ten years he stuck to the homestead where he was born, not retiring from his profession until obliged to do so on account of poor health. His farm, comprising about one hundred acres, was no better than lots of other ones in its locality upon which the occupants have long reaped, and are still reaping, the rewards of houest, sensible toil, but the way he achieved success there is interesting and valuable to record. Dairying, was his specialty and, instead of taking the milk to a creamery, cheese factory or shipping station, he abstracted the butter fat from it as best he could and then fed it—not to swine, calves or the like,

the butter fat from it as best he could and then fed it—not to swine, calves or the like, but back to the very cows from which it had been obtained! They received it, in fact, every time they were milked.

Managing to have them come fresh in March and April, he gave them the best of pasture in summer and early cut timothy in winter, but no roots or other green feed whatsoever. During October he put them in an excellent, well ventilated stable that never froze, and here, with the exception of letting them out daily to drink, kept them in stanchions until May. He grained them in stanchions until May. He grained them most in spring before turning out and least in flush of grass, the grain ration consisting of equal parts, by weight, of bran or middlings, corn meal and cottonseed meal. Varied as circumstances or her needs re-quired, each cow received from one thousand to 1500 pounds during the year. Thus, from March 1, 1892, to March 1, 1893, he made 3358 pounds of butter from nine cows. or an average of 373 pounds apiece. It was butter, too, that readily sold to regular cus-tomers for the highest market prices. Keeping at no time more than ten or twelve cows, Mr. Wilcox, loyally assisted

Keeping at no time more than ten or twelve cows, Mr. Wilcox, loyally assisted by his good wife, was able to do the work largely within himself, so that he did not have to pay out to hired help all his profits, And how did he keep his dairy good? Simply by picking up the necessary acquisitions here and there, which, as a rule, were a cross between the Devon and native red cow. Once he got hold of the right kind of animals, these gave him better satisfaction than any of the thoroughbreds, Jerseys not even excepted. They were rather small, but smooth and extremely hardy. If tain when purchased, as they sometimes were, his first work was to put them in good condition, coupled with which he always treated them as kindly as kittens; indeed, ever his pets, they could have had no gentler, more thoughtful keeper, and that this dition, coupled with which he always treated them as kindly as kittens; indeed, ever his pets, they could have had no gentler, more thoughtful keeper, and that this was appreciated is indicated by the fact that they frequently averaged as high as 384 and 394 pounds of butter apiece yearly, without reckoning milk and cream consumed

Beginning at the time of their freshening Mr. Wilcox's method was to feed his cows the skimmilk and grain ration for about eleven months, then stop both and cease milking them for the remaining month of the year, whether they would give milk or not. The cream, previously kept cool, he warmed up at night and stirred thoroughly to 75°; ripening thence till morning, he churned it at the proper temperature, which depended somewhat on the cows, and also on the amount of cotton-seed meal and the like that he fed them. Throughout the winter, however, it seldom took more than five minutes to bring the butter. The buttermilk was added to the skimmilk,

which he gave fresh to the cows as skimmed. In this way the two were worth to him much more than for growing and fattening hogs with, unless he could have sold the hogs with, unless he could have sold the pork for twenty cents per pound. A by-product of the dairy, it must be remembered that he was out no extra money or labor at all to obtain the skimmlik. He found it moreover, a perfectly healthy food for his cows. Fed with regularity, it not only kept cows. Fed with regularity, it not only kept cows. them in fine condition, but augmented their years of usefulness; so much so, in fact, that when fifteen or sixteen years old they would often do as good work as ever in their lives.

Can dairymen today profit by Mr. Wilcox's experience? That depends largely upon themselves. If thoughtful, thorough and painstaking enough, everything would be in their favor, for by adding meal to re-place the cream taken off, skimmilk constitutes a ration that requires less energy to make good, rich milk than any other food known. Best of all, cows are exceedingly fond of it, and once they have been taught to drink it, by stirring a little meal into it, will rarely fail when pastured to be near the gate or bars at milking time.

Milford, N. Y. FRED O. SIBLEY.

Small Profit in Milk.

At the recent meeting of the Five States Milk Producers Association there was some discussion of the milkiproduction. According to the estimate of the secretary, based on a herd of ten cows, seven to nine hours of labor per day would be required to milk, feed and care for them and get the milk to the shipping station, or a total of 192 to 247 days of labor of ten hours each during the year. With eight pounds of grain at the year.

whole herd.

Taking these figures in a general way it would be difficult to deny that they give a fairly general idea of the situation in the milk shipping districts. The cost of milk comes very close to the cost of feed and pasturage, and leaves very little for the labor of taking care of the herd and handling the product. Of course the producer is able to keep on farming, for the reason that his milk business furnishes a home market for his hay and for the grain, etc., produced on his farm, but for profits on the milk itself there is very little in sight.

Literature.



THE "PENSIONERS" AT RED ACRE FARM.

W. A. Frazer, in his ingenious collection of stories called the "Sa' Sazada Tales," has let the animals in a "Zoo" in India tell of stories called the "Sa' Sazada Tales," has let the animals in a "Zoo" in India tell their own experiences in many trying and exciting situations to their keeper, whose name furnishes the title for the book. The beasts of the jungle, the desert and the forest, which figure in these pages, are clothed with a great deal of pertinent individuality, and reveal their habits after an instructive fashion that will improve the mind of the reader, old or young. Mr. Frazer has an impressive and original literary style, and his long residence in Afghanistan, Belocohistan and on the Islands along the coast of Burmah, gave him an unequaled opportunity for study under the most satisfactory conditions, and his adventures in the wilds were often exceptionally perilous. The result is a series of tales relating to animals that are unequaled in their way, and the twenty illustrations in the volume by Alfred Heming carry out the ideas of the anthor with rare artistic fidelity. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$2.)

A DREAMER IN PARIS.

HYMNS OF HELP AND HOPE.

The late Rev. Edward Augustus Rand, whose books for boys were so popular and edifying, has left in "Hymns of Heip and Hope" a small volume of poems that is eminently true to its title. The verses are full of Christian sympathy and they ring true in every line: They are the songs of a cultivated man; clothed in simple language that may be easily understood by all. Here is a good flustration of its quality:

I know a little land locked bay For souls upon a stormy sea;

What songs on every tree!

No billows roll, no rocks do rend, No wildly wrecking winds are there, But tiny rippies whisper "Pasce!"

The verse is prefaced by a brief biography by Mary F. Abbott Rand, in which the escretal development that is intended executively recounted. (New York: The Graftou Press.)

The author, William Jasper Nichols, paints things as he saw them during his paints things as he saw them during his stay in the French capital, and calis it "wicked, artificial, insincere Paris." This may seem a bit too strong for those who find unfailing pleasure in Parisian life. Mr. Nichols does not call the Quartier Latin attractive and he failed to discover there the fair, far-famed grizette, and, indeed, the Bohemia of "Trilby" in his eyes had no charms. The book has several full-page and textual illustrations by Frank E. Taylor. (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs. lor. (Philadelphia: George W. Jaco

& Co. Price, \$1.00.) SWEETER STILL THAN THIS.

Possibly a more beautiful gift-book has not been published this season than "Sweeter Still Than This," by Adah Louise Sutton. It celebrates the rapture of first love in a series of quatrains gracefully expressed and full of a passionate longing that is not carried to excess, but lingers on the borders of a modest restraint. The poet calls nature to her aid in her verse, and the symbolism she employs is always happily suggestive. So, too, are the illustrations by Carll B. Williams and the decorations by Ida May Rockwell, and the mechanical makeup is all that could be desired by the lover of artistic book-making. The type is ornamental and clear; the paper rich and heavy and of fine surface, and the covers delicately beautiful. (New York: The Saafield Publishing Company.)

IN THE HEART OF THE CANADIAN BOCKIES. SWEETER STILL THAN THIS.

days of labor of ten hours each during the year. With eight pounds of grain at the average of \$20 per ton, and twenty-five tons of hay at \$18 per ton, each cow's ration would cost eighteen cents per day, or \$34.40 for each ow during the feeding season of say 190 days. For the herd of ten the cost of feeding would be \$344. Pasturage of 175 days at four cents per day per cow would be \$70 for the herd, making the total of feed and pasturage \$414. The average yearly production of cows in the Eastern States has been found from careful estimate to be less than 3750 pounds per cow. Reckoned at four thousand pounds, or 880 quarts, sold at 2½ cents per quart, the yield would be \$42.30. The calves would sell for \$2.50 cech, giving a total of \$44.80 per tow, or \$448 for the herd of ten. After deducting the cost of feed and pasturage, a balance would be left of \$34 profit on the whole herd.

Taking these figures in a general way it would be difficult to deny that they give a fairly general idea of the situation in the milk shipping districts. The cost of milk comes very close to the cost of feed and pasturage, and leaves very little for the labor of taking care of the herd and handling the product. Of course the producer is able to keep on farming, for the reason that his milk business furnishes a home market for his hay and for the grain, etc., produced on his farm, but for profits on the milk it-CAPTAINS ALL.

We have in "Captains All," by W. W. so that their re-publication in a more publication of abort stories which it deposes, a collection of abort stories which it deposes its title, The Boatswain's Mate, he Nest Egg, The Constable's Move, ob's Redemption. The Tennest Move,

pany. Price, \$3.)

HYMNS OF HELP AND HOPE. The late Rev. Edward Augustus Rand, whose books for boys were so popular and edifying, has left in "Hymns of Help and Hope" a small volume of poems that is eminently true to its title. The verses are full of Christian sympathy and they ring true in every line. They are the songs of a oultivated man; clothed in simple language that may be easily understood by all. Here is a good flustration of its quality:

and caring for feathered bipeds, and our four-footed friends as well. The style is distinguished for its clarity and its descriptions are of compelling interest. The book is attractively illustrated from photographs, and its typography and binding emphasize its meritorious literary features. (Boston: H. M. Caldwell & Co.)

THE CATHEDRALS OF MORTHERN SPAIN. THE CATHEDRALS OF NORTHERN SPAIN
The architecture of Spain is peculiar to itself, and this fact is admirably set fortion. The 'Cathedrals of Northern Spain,' by Charles Rody, who is a warm admire of Spain and her people, and a severe critic of those of her sons whom he conceive have done her wrong. Those who have lived years in Spain he says grow to admir just such complex compositions as the Cathedrals of Toledo, of Santiago and Le Seo in Saragoses, and fall to see why a pure Gothic or Italian Rensissance should be better than an Iberian cathedral. The valume is historical as well as architectural and contains much of interest concerning the bishope, rulers and other persons identified with the cathedrals he describes with a lucidity that brings them clearly before icated "To All Tree Learning called Hispanes L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$2.00.)

The Golden Chronicle.

them is order to prevent them from becoming a charge of the town, city ... State.

Such a one is the Baptist/Home, situated on the corner of Brookline street and Chestnut street, Cambridge. It comprises two buildings, the Chipman Memorial and the Lamson Memorial. Both are under the same management, although in the latter preference is given to the ministers and wives and widows or orphans and destitute children of ministers.

The buildings are home-like dwalling.

asgeway, so that there is no inconvenience in passing from one to the other in stormy or cold weather. All those enjoying the benefits of the Home usually take their meals in the large dining room of the Chip-man House, but a few who are too ill to do this are considerately attended to in their

this are considerately attended to in their own rooms.

A board of ladies from the various Baptist churches of Boston and neighborhood manage the internal affairs of the institution, and its members meet every second Tuesday of each month, and through committees supervise successfully and economically the various departments of the charity.

A board of twenty-one trustees has charge of the general management of the Home, and it meets quarterly, or at the call of the president or cierk, to formulate plans for carrying out the work in conjunction with the board of managers. At present it includes Acting President, Abram T. Eddy; Vice-President, Ray Greene Hulling; Treasurer, Dwight Chester; Clerk, Alfred L. Barbour; the above-named,(ex-officio) and John Carr, Francis E. Blake, O. M. Wentworth, Stephen Moore, Charles H. Moulton, Herbert A. Pike, John G. Brown, Conray P. Hall, George B. Rowbotham, L. B. Philbrick, Eugene N. Foss, Edgar L. Rhodes, John Moseley, Warren Sanger, N. F. Thayer and William A. Mouroe.

The board of managers are: President, Mrs. G. W. Clapp, 266 Brookline street, Cambridge; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W. H. Fianders, Mrs. A. S. Pevear, Miss Grace Chipman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Miller, 33 Rookville street, Mattapan; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. I. Ger-Neidents, Mrs.

Visitors will be gladly welcomed at the Home every day from 2 to 5 P. M., Sundays excepted, and those who call will be amply repaild for the interest they display, for they will find there a contented family of old people, surrounded by every modern comfort and convenience. It may be easily reached, for the Brookline street electric cars pass the door and the Pearl street electrices are only one block distant, while the Cottage Farm Station of the Boston and Albany Railroad is but half a mile away, and

Visitors will be gladly welo

connections can be easily made with the Newton and Waltham electrics. After an inspection each visitor may well cherish the sentiment contained in the poet's verse:

"Me let the tender office long engage
To rock the eradic of reposing age,
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed
death,
Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,
And keep awhile one parent from the sky."

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XTRAVIN FEED M

BE SURE TO SEE THIS TRADE.

nt Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. I. Ger-eld; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. P. attelle, 70 Glen Street, East Somerville;

Anna M. Cumings, the efficient matron, and her able assistant, Mrs. F. E. Whitford. There are entirely competent persons to attend to the cooking and nursing and to the heating of the houses, and nothing is left undone that will contribute to the ease, health and happiness of the inmates.

The Cambridge physicians have been always kind in paying attention to the sick in the House who often have special nurses, and especial praise is due to Dr. H. L. Chase, who for many years gave his services to the inmates, as well as to Dr. Hetherington of Somerville, who has been hindness personified in his visits to the institution, while Dr. J. L. Currie continues his tender ministrations to his many friends in what is really one united, well-cared for and refined family. Mrs. Anna B. Coolidge has also been indefatigable in her efforts to please the old people, and she often adds to their physical and mental welfare by taking them out on sunshiny days for pleasant rides in the country.

Of course there are limitations in the best planned and regulated institution, and the Baptist, Home is not able to welcome all who apply for admittance, but when there is room any person, in good standing in a Baptist, Church altusted within thirty miles of Boston, if he or she has peaced the sixty-

may enjoy this disting t fund is now nearly \$1 guid legacies of \$15,000. studing two buildings an lish they stand, is value

HARNESS MAIL



E. KEA USER & BRO., Milto PROUD PELLOWMAN OF ABERLOUR

Extract of Se

BLACKBIRD OF EDGEWOOD 24 AT THE HEAD OF **Grandview Farm Herd** of Angus Cattle

contributions, donations, annual collections in the churches, the June festival concerts, and assistance from the churches who have sent members to be supported in the institution. Prof. W. R. Boyd has been especially generous and self-sacrificing in giving concerts for the Home, which have added materially to its financial resources. The devoted clerk, Mr. Alfred L. Barbour, in the last annual report of the trustees, says: "Nobly have our Baptist brothers and sisters responded in the past, but some of the largest givers have passed on to their reward. Will not those now coming up to fill their places respond as liberally as they can? We need your interest, your sympathy, your prayers and your contributions more than ever at this time to allow us to continue this beneficent work." This urgent appeal should be heeded by those who, in their health, strength and prosperty, are blessed by a kind Providence with the good things of this world in abundance. The night cometh when no man can work, and no man can tell what his fate may be in old age, through the stern discipline of a life which is to preserve up for an exist. There are here now for sale bulls of the Blackbird and Pride families that for breeding and individuality are the equals of those that topped the sale on bulls at the late International sale in Chicago. We only have a few of those short-legged, thick-fleshed, clean-headed fellows that are characteristic of the cattle at Grandview left, but the price on them will be so that any one wanting a bull will own one after visiting the farm or writing for prices. Come and see them: you are welcome whether you buy or not. We would much rather have intending purchasers visit the farm, but to those that cannot come we beg of you to order with confidence. In order to avoid the expense of public sale we will make attractive prices for a short period. We will please you.

please you.

Farm joins city. Visitors always welcome.

For full particulars and prices address

CHAS. J. OFF. Peoria, III.

UNDULATA STOCK FARM HARRY WEISSINGER & SON. SHELBYVILLE, KY.,

old age, through the stern discipline of a life which is to prepare us for an exist-ence hereafter in accordance with our good deeds in the living present. The total amount paid by the assistant treasurer, Mrs. M. F. Roak, to the treasurer, according to the thirteenth annual report of the year, ending June 30, 1905, was \$3752.21, being the amount received by the board of managers. There have been nine admissions during the year mentioned, and at its close there were nine on the waiting list. Breeders of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

This herd comprises such families as Blackbirds, Prides, Ericas, Barbaras, Cequettes, Queen Mothers, Heatherblooms, etc. Cattle that were selected because of their choice blood lines and individual excellence. Three high-class bulls in service, the prize-winning WOOD-LAWN ADMIRAL, the noted breeding sire BELL'S ECLIPSER and GAY HEEO. Have young bulls by Primee Ito, imp. Protores and Grantington Here for sale at reasonable prices. Farm one and a quarter miles from Shelbyville on L. & N., C. & O. and Southern R'ys.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association

President-George H. Yeston, Dover, M. H. Secretary—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt. Treasurer—Nicholas S. Winsor, Greewille, R. I. Blanks for Registering and Transferring Ayrahir Cattle farmished free.
The Year-Book for leef furnished free.
This Year-Book for leef furnished free.
This Year-Book for leef furnished free.
This year paid; Monthly Milk Records for the Stable, good for 26 cows, price, \$1.50 per 100; Blanks for extending pedigree to five generations, \$1 per 100.
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he By-Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be fol-lowed in securing registration and transfers mailed free on application.

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Thereughly acquainted with individual merit and
pedigrees, such have an extended acquaintance
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Terms reasonable. Writes me before claiming dates
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15 SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS.

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From my experience, I would have each room in the henhouse arranged for about fifty hens, 15x15 feet, and divided something as follows: An alley on the south side of about three feet in width or wide enough to run a wheelbarrow through handily, if you wish to have the hens separated off when you go through. I would have as many of these rooms, at least, as I had of flocks of fifty hens, all rooms connected, as far as I had space to extend them.

I make my partitions for the alley four feet high by taking a three foot strip of common fence wire, and laying each end on

F ABERLOUR

rm Herd

sale bulls of the

ies that for breeder the equals of e on bulls at the blicago. We only ort-legged, thickway that are char-Grandview left, I be so that any in one after visitor prices. Come ome whether you he rather have inthe farm, but to we beg of you to brider to avoid the will make attraceriod. We will

always welcom

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Three high-class nning WOOD-noted breeding ER and GAY

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ngle Volume. But-luding all tests re-8, \$2 per volume, es, cloth, leather Herd Record, 120

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AD OF

Cattle

feet high by taking a three foot atrip of common fence wire, and laying each end on a strip of board four feet long, and nailing a lath securely over these ends, cutting this strip about three feet shorter than width of room, leaving a space for a gate, at the entrance, of the same material. It will be seen that when this partition is set up there will be a space of one foot at the bot-tom. This is for the nest boxes, feed, water dishes, etc. This partition can easily be rolled up if one wishes to have it all in one

CONQUEST OF THE RED LICE. I set the roosts on the northern side. I I set the roosts on the northern side. I make what I call "bench roosts," and this is where the "red louse" problem comes in. They are a regular hen "bed bug," and leave the hen in the morning and cling to the roosts during the day. If the rooses are attached to the walls in any way, they will take possession of every crack and cranny in the whole building, as I have had them do before I knew that there was such an insect in existence. I knew that there was the common "hen louse," and kept them down by the "dust bath" and sulphur. They used to say that if you wished to dry up the old sow that you must take the pigs off. So I concluded that I would take the hens off, and let the lice dry up, and I didn't keep any for about two years, and thought that I had got completely rid

which i think will compare as which is the coming that there were hundred so them haddled together, and that they were working into the walls arain. So, by studentiate the first of January with a state of them haddled together, and that they were working into the walls arain. So, by studentiate the walls arain. So, by studentiate the first of January with a state of them haddled together, and that they were working into the walls, that they were working into the walls, that they would cling to the roots in the field during warm weather which was infested will are wester with the weather with a was infested will are wester with the wall infested will are wester with the wester will be weather the wester will be well to the well to the well to the wester will be well the well the well to the well the wel Some time after I began keeping hens again I found that where the roosts lay on

or kerosene, as I find that hot water is just as effectual. I make these roosts by taking two pieces of 2x3 joist eight feet long and nalling a strip of board two feet long on to bills, besides the eggs and poultry for home as effectual. I make these roosts by taking two pleces of 2x3 joist eight feet long and nailing a strip of board two feet long on to each end for legs, as two feet is plenty bigh enough for roosts for large hens. I then nail across these strips of board eight inches apart, or small poles four feet long, for roosts. apart, or small poles four feet long, for roosts. I prefer to have these roosts in two pieces of four feet each as they are easier to handle. These are large enough to roost about fifty hens comfortably. I set these roosts not nearer than eighteen inches from the walls, and put a board about one foot high eighteen inches from the front side and across one end. This is to prevent the hens from scratching the droppings over the floor. I leave the rest of the floor space for scratching purposes, which should be plentifully supplied with straw or other litter, and don't fail by any means to have in the most sunny place as large a box as possible för loam and cool ashes, renewed occasionally, and don't forget to throw a shovelful or two over the droppings often.

Profit in Phessents.

The Prince of Wales pheasants, a pair of which are shown in the illustration, are a new breed and resemble the Reeves pheasants, with plumage golden spangled. They are very hardy and prolific breeders. A hen will lay up to fifty eggs in a season. The meat far excels any kind of game in delicacy and flavor. It costs no more to raise pheasants than to produce chickens. Chicken meat sells for fifteen cents per pound in the open market. A fortune can be made in a short period to breed pheasants by the thousand.

Hyde Park, N. Y.

Franc Supow. shovelful or two over the droppings often. It is well to put some sulphur in the dusting boxes, as it assists in cleaning the body lice

LOAM AND COAL ASHES

I use the same kind of sections, only I take a strip of the same length, one foot wide, of fine mesh, and tie it on the edge of the coarse mesh with strong twine, and these i

The plan which I see that some have of mixing vitriol and other poisonous drugs with the hens' food reminds me of a good woman who had charge of some young people who were camping out for a few days. When it came time to retire she had

days. When it came time to retire she had a good dose off "aconite" prepared for each one, to prevent them from taking cold. Dosing hens with drugs to keep them from being sick is just as sensible as it is for people to be dosing with drugs continually. When such medicine is used for hens or people it is likely to put them on the alling list, so don't dose your hens with drugs.

A little cayenne, but not very often, during cold weather, may warm them up some. Give them a variety of grain, good wheat, corn and other grains, and a good mash of cracked corn, shorts and middlings once a day, all that they will eat up clean, mixed with milk if you have it, and as dry as it can be stirred up; if no milk, then it is necessary to use some kind of ground meat can be stirred up; if no milk, then it is nec-essary to use some kind of ground meat with the mash. They must have a plenty of grit, oyster shells, etc., and a plenty of clean water renewed often. If these essen-tials are strictly compiled with the hens will need no medicine. Neither need one stand by with a broom and dust pan to get

WORKING FOR RESULTS. I have been obliged to leave out a lot of the non-essentials, but by adhering to what is strictly essential I have obtained results which I think will compare favorably with many who have spent more time with their hens. I started the first of January with

AUGUSTUS ALDEN.

Profit in Pheasants.

Dorticultural.

The Ideal Apple Tree.

thrown over the droppings often provent heating and also all odor from arising, and the whole is in just the right condition for the crops in the spring. Also there is enough moisture to prevent the red louse from going to the floors and so migrating all over the building. If there are any, they are all in the trap and very easily disposed of It is evident that by this method there is a vast amount of labor saved.

Many theoretical writers tell us that it is absolutely necessary to sweep and clean up after them most every day. If this was the case I never would keep a hem. Be sure and give them as large a yard in summer as your premises will permit, and all the green stuff at your disposal thrown into the healmous.

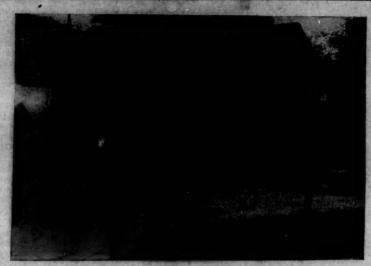
Don't think you must have any particular set time to clear out under these roosts during the summer, but when it is convenient throw or wheel it out and pile it up compactly, and you will have a compost better the your dothis, put under the roosts a good coating of fresh loam, and when you row the roosts give them a good saruping and soalding.

FOR HERTS

I up boxes with covers large emough for thris or four hems or more to go an at

Positry Resping with Least Labor.

The first quastion to decide when constants into the hen business is what kind of stock he will hande. I would not show that he will hande the will hand t



HOME OF A SUCCESSFUL FARMER. The dairy farming methods of Menzo Wilcox, Milford, H. Y., included several original features. See article, "Skimmilk for Dairy Cowa."

speak, going round and round the tree, all the time ascending, and finally finding one's self in the centre near the top.

The advantages of moderately low headed, open centre trees are best appreciated in spraying, thinning and pleking the fruit. All work which enters into the cost of production of the fruit is reduced to the minimum. This is the problem progressive orchardists are studying a great deal today, and it is very generally admitted that it requires the greatest good judgment to prune just enough to produce the effect desired. But we may be assured of one thing, that nature is so prodigal in her gifts, that if we do our part in a reasonable, intelligent manner, we will obtain good results.

Massachusetts. E. Cybus Millers.

United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$023,000,000 out of a total of 1515 millions, and thus formed thirty-four per cent., or practically one-third of our total exports; imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$023,000,000 out of a total of 1515 millions, and thus formed thirty-four per cent., or practically one-third of our total exports; imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$023,000,000 out of a total of 1515 millions, and thus formed thirty-four per cent., or practically one-third of our total exports; imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$023,000,000 out of a total imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$023,000,000 out of a total imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$023,000,000 out of a total imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$023,000,000 out of a total imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$023,000,000 out of a total imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$023,000,000 out of a total imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregated \$100,000 out of a total imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregate \$17,000,000 out of a total imports from the United Kingdom in 1908 aggregate \$17,000,000 out of a total intrivited thirty-four per cent., or practically in the United Ki

has been made.

—It is an open secret that at the cosession of Congress an effort will be madextend the statutory limit of twenty-eight i
during which live stock in transit may be con
in ears without load or water.



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OUR third importation of 1804 arrived a few days before New Years of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Belgians, 40 French and the balance English horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, strawberry roans. We have in this lot 20 roans of the best of quality and biggest size. The three importations of 1004 number over 500 stallions. This last importation is in fine abape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few overfed pamper? It was year after year for showing and borrow the balance of our show herd. We bring out of vry year a new champion, and in 100s two new champions, one at St. Louis, the other at the hinternational. We have now 100 stallions of the wide-as-a-wagon sort. In fact we will guarantee to show intending purchasers more big wide sound draft stallions than any stable in a merica or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchasers to be the judges. We guaranted 60 per cent breeders, insure against death by any cause if desired and give the easiest and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenona and see the oldest importer today in the business and the importer that has brought more thick breeding stallions of 2000 he, than any three firms today in the business, and prices to sult you all.

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TELEPHONE NO. 2707 MAIN

The printers' strike in New York appears to be a regular composing stick.

Mr. Yerkes was a strong man in some ways, but he seems to have had his Delllah. Alas, poor Chauncy! Where be your gibes now that were wont to set the table in

It is said that President Baer has bought a mileage book on the Reading. He's a coal baron, and if anybody "kin afford it he

Friar Lawrence says: "Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast." Mr. Mcran might lay this maxim to heart with advan-

Soon it is to be hoped that the traveler in Boston may take his ease at his inn and something stronger after eleven o'clock

Mr. Bryan is in the Philippines. No body seems to be much interested in this fact. How soon we are forgotten after we

Some of the New York type a think they have worked too long over the imposing stone. Consequently they want to call eight Three heads are not better than one head

at the head of the police, according to Gov-ernor Guild, and in this matter he undoubtedly strikes the nail on the head.

It looks as if Depew would be deposed in the end, and still he shows no sign of resignation. Most potent, grave and reverence signiors temper justice with mercy.

Of course the men of Chicago look anxious and careworn. Haven't they got to dress the feminine members of their families, who are nothing if not gorgeous?

General Bingham, the new head of the police of New York city, expects the officers under his charge to "make good" as well as to look good. If they don't he'll know the reason why. Mr. Knox is getting hard knocks because

he says in the Atlantic that the Chicago physiognomy is hopelessly commonplace Handsome is that handsome does, according to the well-approved aphorism, and Chicago "does" people handsomely at

Secretary Root is to attend the Pan American Congress in Rio Janiero on July 22, 1906, and when he is in Brazil he will, no doubt, do as the Brazilians do. He probably improved in his Spanish while he was in the Philippines, and may be able to get about without an interpreter in the place where the nuts grow.

Only a family wedding, Alice, but how many would like to peep into the windows of the White House on Feb. 17. Because you don't get an "invite" don't skimp on your gifts, wives and daughters of the republic As the man who did not ask his unprosperous father to his swell wedding said, the line must be drawn somewhere.

The attention of property owners has been attracted to the increased number of heavy losses through fires set by locomotive engines. Although the railroads are liable for such damages, the enforce ment of the liability and the required proof are so difficult that in many cases the owners have no actual rel So common have cases of this sort becom that a number of property owners are or-

careful study of conditions regarding tuberculosis; to educate public opinion as to the
causes and prevention of tuberculosis, and
to arouse general interest insecuring adequate provisions for the proper care of
tuberculosis patients in their homes and by
means of hospitals and cosanatoria. Its
means of hospitals and cosanatoria. Its
station can be endorsed. plague" should be encouraged, and the fee for membership is only one dollar a year. The finance committee includes Mary Morton Kehew, Horatio A. Lamb, Annette P. Rogers, George S. Mumford, Robert T.

The farmers of northern Texas must be a very enterprising set of people, judging from the prompt way in which they acted on the recent suggestion from the Depart-ment of Agriculture. Much of the country "Staked plains" district is witho trees, but when a lecturer from Washington advised that the people organize a club for nint, and the association has already about six hundred members. They will organize local divisions and spread the idea all through the treeless section. The depart-ment will send out a man to advise the people what kinds of trees are best adapted to that region, how they should be planted and how to obtain the necessary material. Co-operation like this is of the most practical sort, and better than any amount of talk

The annual attempt to pass a bill require ing market poultry to be drawn is again scheduled for the legislative session this month. This bill is one of the plausible attempts which are often imposed upon legislators not familiar with market conditions.

Of course poultry from distant sections could not be shipped if left undrawn.

Otherwise the keeping qualities would be so affected that the business would be entirely stopped and Western poultry averted to other markets. It is not known who is engineering this persistent movement. Its success would appear to favor the nearby shipper, tending to secure him a larger mar-ket, but it is not believed that poultrymen of this section are giving any special supof this section are giving any special sup-port to the movement. It seems to be more likely a case of misunderstanding on the part of the supporters of the bill, who, being aware of the fact that poultry from distant sections often arrives in had condition, hastily ascribed the cause to the manner of packing, while in fact if the poultry had been drawn, the shipment would have been in far worse condition.

Alden's narrative deserves attention. Hundreds of farmers would like to keep more laying stock than they do if they could feel assured of first-class results from the simple methods practicable on a busy farm. Mr. Alden has done it. His methods appear at first sight so much like those practiced on numerous other farms that many a reader may protest that his own flock falls to respond to similar treatment. If one flock is productive under simple methods, why not all? But Mr. Alden's plans, while simple, are by no means careleas. He has thought it all out as shown by his investigation of the louse problem. It is by no means easy to think and try out a simple way. Again, there is much in a right start. Too many farm flocks comprise mostly late hatched pullets and old hens. No plan of management will get many fall and winter eggs from any but early hatched pullets, and the stock must be vigorous besides, and of a good laying strain. The person in charge must take an interest in the flock. The man who thinks it hardly worth while to bother with hens, receives few winter eggs. eceives few winter eggs.

Should Dairy Preservatives be Used? The use of preservatives in dairy prod-The use of preservatives in dairy produots is a subject on which there, seems to
be some difference of opinion. The trend
of practice in England seems to be to allow
a limited amount of these substances to
prevent souring and decay. In this country
the legislatures have generally prohibited
them altogether except sait.

The Delaware Station has just issued a
building which arouses a great deal of orit.

bulletin which arouses a great deal of criticism and discussion in dairy circles. In that publication the stand is taken that small amounts of preservatives, such as formaldehyde, can be used without any marked injury to the consumers, and with the result of keeping the milk sweet con-siderably longer than when left in its natural condition. The matter is of considerable importance to dairy interests. If preservatives of any kind except salt are to be allowed, the commercial results will be hard to estimate in full. In the milk supply, at least, competition would be increased, since a preservative would permit the shipment of milk from considerably longer distances then at present. Milk containing only one part in forty thousand of formaldehyde kept two or three times as long in the Delaware experiments as compared with un-treated milk. Accordingly, it would be possible to ship such milk from double the

present distances.
At the same time there would, for a time, at least, and probably for a long period, exist a prejudice against the preserved milk, a fact which might cause the fresh milk to sell at a premium, or, at least, to be more sell at a premium, or, at least, to be more sought after by contractors. Such a premium added to the lower cost of freight would serve largely to protect the nearby shippers, and possibly the general situation might not be greatly affected. From the standpoint of the producers, who are now outside the zone of milk shipment, a chance to ship their milk might be welcome.

o ship their milk might be welcome.

Butter shipments might be helped to ome extent if preservatives were allowed. It would no doubt be possible to increase the export trade. The Canadian shippers now use a small per cent. of boracic acid or similar rubstance in preparing butter for shipment to England. The same material is used to a slight extent in this country in is used to a slight extent in this country in butter intended for the producer's own use, but is not generally permitted by State laws in goods intended for market. Authorities in this country have generally concluded that all preservatives which hinder souring the milk and which extend the keeping period of butter also interfere with digestion, and are therefore not to be encouraged. The Delaware bulletin mentioned takes a different stand and perhaps marks the turn of sentiment favoring a carefully guarded and strictly limited use of preservative. and strictly limited use of pro The larger cities reach further and fur-ther into the country every year in search of milk, and the problem of a Those who are interested in the subject will do well to correspond with Alonzo Rothschilt, East Foxboro, Mass., who is one of the organizers of the proposed movement. Rothschilt, East Foxbero, Mass., who is one of the organizers of the proposed movement.

Those who can should join the Boston Association for the Relief and Care of Tuberculosis. Its object is to promote a careful study of conditions regarding tuberculosis; to educate public opinion as to the

New Year's Reflections. We shall soon be writing 1906 instead of 1908, and looking back over the past year we cannot complain that it has not been prosperous. Agriculturally we have never been so successful, generally speaking, as we have during the twelve months just gone in spite of busines entanglements, which have been annoying, but which did not operate against the great increase from various crops. In this nature has been with us, and we may well congratulate ourselves on the gain we have made through bountistarting trees they promptly acted on the ful harvests that will add vastly to the hint, and the association has already about wealth of the country in the most desirable wealth of the country in the most desirable directions, and which will turn the attention

wealth of the country in the most desirable directions, and which will turn the attention of the people toward the cultivation of the land upon which the genuine greatness of a nation depends. The tillers of the soil furnish the real backbone of a republic, for through their efforts commerce is extended, mercantile enterprises encouraged, and manufactures are developed.

With immigrants increasing to a number hitherto unknown, it is well that their thoughts should be directed to farming as a profitable pursuit in the new country to which they have come, and their minds diverted from the desire to dwell in overcrowded metropolises which offer them little opportunity for earning an honest livelihood. We have fields to spare that may be made fertile, but we have not room in our busy cities for men who have not been trained in the art of making money grow in commercial ways. The time was when a country boy could come to the city and accountry boy could be an example to the market, and be rarely rises above a life of unhealthful and grinding toil when his accountry he pould be an equal among his fallows. In the town he is one in a great mass of laborum who attain no seasonal among his fallows. In the two he is one in a great mass of laborum who attain not seasonal among his fallows. In the tw

hoping that these suggestions may on barren ground, we wish our reand all, a Happy New Year.

Outwitting the Weather.

No part of Government service appears to have made greater progress the past few years than the weather bureau. Time was when a high official slightingly compared its work with "goosebone" weather prophecy. The anear, unjust even at the time, would now seem wholly out of place to those acquainted with the scope of the present work and with the extent to which it is relied upon by various classes of the community.

The weather men have kept nationally work training their observers, devision new ways and means, starting additions stations, and getting the total results under law and order, until they have actually made a science of what in all past ages has been considered the favorite field of chance

and guesswork.

Its recent new stations greatly extend the scope of its works. According to Chief Willis N. Moore: "It has established stations in Bermuda and in the Bahamas, and Enrope, which enables it to make forecasts for two or three days in advance for steamers leaving this country, and to warn steamers leaving Europe for America of severe storms which they may encounter on their western voyage. With kites and mountain stations it has explored the upper air and gained useful knowledge. It has conducted experiments in wireless, or space, telegraphy and developed one of the best wireless systems now in use. It has extended its system of telegraphic and climatic observations so that now, except in some portions of the Rocky Mountains States, the temperature and rainfall conditions of nearly

perature and rainfall conditions of nearly every country can be ascertained."

All this expansion makes it by far the best and most complete and extensive service of its kind in the world. The expense is one or two cents per inhabitant of the United States, but the saving through its warnings of weather changes, storms, floods and cold waves, and through its crop bulletin service amounts to many times its cost. The service has not reached perfection, but it gets nearer to it every year. The weather scientists are even reaching out into new territory and studying with great throughness some of the deeper causes of weather and climate, such as the variation in the heat from the sun and the general circular

Froudulent Methods

A long article in the New York Sanday A long article in the New York Sunday Tribune calls attention to the numerous ways housekeepers are cheated in weights and measures by unprincipled dealers. The various frauds practised upon ansuspecting buyers, as set forth in our esteamed contemporary, show an extent of dishonesty and greed that is surprising and dishonesty and greed that is surprising and dishonesty and propel get rich while others are sinking into poverty.

many people get rich while others are sinking into poverty.

The old dealer who used to weigh his hand with every article he put into the scales has gone out, but the devices to make a thing appear to weigh more than it really does are more dangerous than the clumsy trick recalled. They are ingenious and are not easily discovered, and like Jessica, they rob with a genteel air.

But not only are we swindled through getting less than we pay for, but we are cheated through miserable adulterations that destroy the stomach and often affect the brain. In sausages, nowadays, there is often something worse than dog meat, and in the sale of other manufactured foods there are equally poisonous methods of obtainining money under false pretences.

Our authorities do what they can, no doubt, to prevent the spread of the evils pointed out, but laws should be passed that would inflict more drastic punishment on the offenders when they are brought to court for their nefarious practices. But no

the offenders when they are brought locourt for their nefarious practices. But no
one seems willing to take the initiative and
sound the trumpet for reform, and we go on
like good easy souls who would rather be
robbed of our health and our money than
make a fuss or make curselves conspicuous
by persecuting our dishonest neighbors.
We prefer to let them fatten on their illgetten gains rather than hurt their feelings
by doing anything that will impair their
cusinent respectability as traders and manfacturers. Mon of this kind should be

by doing anything that will impair their eminent respectability as traders and manufacturers. Men of this kind should be dealt with just as severely as are those who filch a pocketbook, or who, Raffes-like, break into a dwelling house.

The builetin recently issued by the New Hampshire State Board of Health states that, out of three hundred and sixty-three articles bought, more than forty-five percent, contained adulterants that materially accounted the walks of the goods, and

A Fortune in Egg Tradi

"No fancy hens in those days," Mr. yerson said the other day as he sat on the grands of his South Paris home and veranda of his South Paris home and talked reminiscently to the interviewer.

"I started in the egg business when I was nineteen years old in company with J. F. Howe. We purchased eggs in small quantitles and brought them to West Sumner. We only purchased a few thousand dozen a year, but after Mr. Howe's death I branched out and up to my retirement from the business, fifteen years ago, saw a business develop that meant more to me and the Boston markes than Mr. Howe and I ever dreamed of. That was during the time when every farmer kept hens and the eggs formed the important place in the provision line that

important place in the provision line that today has given place to other meats.

"The greatest loss in the shipping business came when they were sent to Boston. The rough handling on the train and the shrinkage in the market made the loss very

heavy.
"The lard cases would hold about 150 dozen and the liming of them was considerable work. We had to prepare the lime, using care to get the strength about right. here was little danger of getting the liquor too strong, more often it was not

trong enough.
"When we were ready to ship the eggs to "When we were ready to ship the eggs to Boston they all had to be taken out of the kegs, washed and dried, one by one, and you can imagine that this was a long job. Now and then an egg would get broken, but we saved them all and sold them to bakers—it saved breaking them, you see.

"When I was working on eggs all the time I got so I could take a box of eggs and pack them in the sunlight and pick ent every bad egg. In my travels through the country I came across a good many dishon-

country I came across a good many dishon-est traders, but with only one exception I never lost very materially. Night was the best time to pack eggs, for then, with the aid of a lamp, it was easy to pick out the

"I started in a novice and I learned a good many things—some to my favor and some to my chagrin. I learned that an eggshell has pores, and is time the meat of the egg will go out through the shell. Packing in oats is not to be advised by any means. The moisture comes out through the shell and the oats will not day. The result is the moisture makes yellow spots, and thus spoils the egg for market purposes. Eggs will keep on loose hay, just spread around, for that absorbs moisture. I once kept several thousand down eggs on my hay mow, and not one of them was hart. It was a good season, too; I had purchased those eggs for ten cents a dozen, and after they had taken care of themselves all sum-mer I sold them for twenty cents."

The Crop Season of 1906.

August and September were unusually cloudy with heavy precipitation, a little more than a foot of rain in these two months. It was disastress to the potate crop. A few pieces yielded well, but some were quite poor and others did not return the seed. A number of felds were not harvested. They rotted freely and were small in size. Rowen was good, but much was injured that was eut early. Owing to elimatic conditions the last was not secured until past the middle of October.

October brought a change in the weather, a large amount of sunshine, mild in temperature and freedom from severe storms. Corn that escaped the early frosts in Sptember ripened off finely. There was a light crop of apples and of small size. Pastures held good until the first of November. Stock went into the barns in good condition. November was also mild without severe storms or protracted cold. December has been pleasant and quite free from snow, only a day or two of sleighing.

Produce has met with ready sale at fair prices. Apples, egg: and potatoes quite high. Apples from \$2 up per barrel, potatoes ninety cents per bushel. Eggs were forty-five to fifty cents per dozen, but will be somewhat less now.

L. Gove.

Woreester County, Nass.

Busy Times for Seedsmen.

Busy Times for Seedsmen.

An interesting department in a large seed establishment, as described in Chambers Journal, is that of the pea pickers. About one hundred women are employed for the work. They are seated in rows at decknhaped banches, and bright and happy they look working away as their tongues keep tune to their hands. Rapidly they pick out the bad peas and allow the good to fall through a hole in the deek into a bag beneath. This bag seed, when carefully separated, is used for feeding purposes. In an ordinary way these women pick from five to six bashels a day; but should the peas be weathered, as in the last season, it might take two days to pick a single bushel.

Wonderful to tell, the seedsman has also his incubator. In a room at the top of use of the buildings are found hundreds of small pots containing growing seeds. These are the tests to accertain whether or not the seeds will really grow, and in this way

Our needs for timber are going to be more pressing than they have been. Prices have risen greatly. Therefore good, standing timber, if not deterierating, is like money in a savings bank—a most excellent auxiliary—drawing interest all the time. The farmer can be constantly getting money from the use of his woodlot. He can so use it that while he is taking from it there will be more left to draw from.

it that while he is taking from it there will be more left to draw from.

Frequently the farmer deteriorates his woodland by simply getting out all the best trees, because they are the easiest to out, and doesn't stop to consider that he is leaving useful trees but which can never be of much value because of his ruthless methods. It reminds one of a gardener who should pull up all the vagotables that had grown and leave only the weeds to grow up and seed. The idea should be to make the forests give a full, continual supply.—H. A. Smith, Washington, D. C.

WAR OF REVOLUTION.

peords of the New Hampshire Brigade, Brig General Rusch Poor, May 1, 1780, to June 17, 1780. By Jere-minh Fogg, Captain and Aid do

Copied from the original by Capt. A. A. Folsom, (Continued.)
H QR HIGHLANDS May 22 1780

B Maj Scott
The names of those Men who have been discharged from Service and earried Arms and Accountements are to be reported to the General by Colonels and Commandants of Regemts, particularizing the Companies they belonged to, the Officers Commanding the Compy, whether the Arms were publick or private Property whether taken with leave or without it, and if the former by whom given, and the D. A. Gen. will receive these returns and send them up to head Quarters Reports similar to this have already been made by a few officers those need not repeat it and the General thanks them for exactness so commendable

Consequence of the Order of the 5th Inst. are to do it immediately, and to be careful to insert a Column the Number of Men discharged from their several Regimts from ye 1st of Jany has to the date of this report, both days inclusive

Adj Taylor HEAD QUARTERS May 13 1780

M. B Peters
Geol Robert Howe assures the Army, that his renewed and unabating exert one have been and shall be used to bring up sufficient supplies from every quarter and that he now has such Prospects as induce him to think his efforts will be attended with Success he doubts not their Cander will do him the Justice to believe that ne want of Previdence in him has occasioned any difficulties they have suffered and that they can never feel an inconvenience, without a very sensible diminution of his happiness. A Sergt Corporal and ten men to march immediately as possible to Fishkill and take order from the Comg Off, at that Post—they are to be taken from Glovers Brigade.

8. O—J3 May—1780

8. 0-13 May-1780

Maj. Pettingili—Adj Trowbyldge
Gr Orders 14 May 1780 F Off. Maj Winslow Adj Haskell

HRAD QUARTERS HIGHLANDS May 14 1786 B Maj Haskell

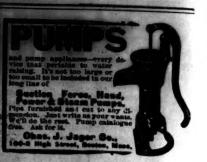
HRAD QUABTERS HIGHLANDS May 10 1730

B Ms 1 Haskell

The report of the Genl Court Martial held upon Rusign Sampson has been by some Accident mishad till this Morning which has given Concern to Ms 1 Gen! Howe—the Court reports that after mature deliberation they do judge that he is not guilty of the first Part of the Charge (227) "of defrauding a Number of the Officers of Cole Bradfords Begement of Cloathing drawn from the board of Wars of the State of Massachusatts flay for their Use" but that he is guilty of the last part of Said Charge and for making an unequal Distribution of what he had delivered, and do Sentence him to be repremanded in General Orders and make Reporation to the officers of Cole Bradfords Regemmi who have not reed their Proportion of Cloathing. The General ratifies the Sentence and Ens. Sampson to make the Restitution set forth in the Sentence of the Officers conserved require it. To Tepremand an Officer is a painful [Circumstance to the General, but duty with him preceeds every other Consideration, however interesting or heartfelt; had Ens. Sampson been under a Similar Influence he had not been in the disagreeable Predicament to which he is reduced. He had prevented the efficer who having lost his Cout with which he had been served from taking that Cloth to which some Brother Officer had an equitable Claim; or if that could not have been effected, would have immediately reported him, that so selfash a Conduct might have been rested as it deserved and in omiting of which he has been guilty of an unpardonable Neglect of Duty, he would have been more attentive to, and exact in their distribution might have happened or been imputed to him, in short he would have saved the Court the trouble of investigating this matter, have avoided Circumstances wounding to his Sensibility as the Present, and prevented his General from having the anxious task of Commenting upon his Conduct. Ens. Sampson is released from his arrest and ordered to return to duty

HEAD QUARTERS HIGHLANDS May 15 1780

HEAD QUARTERS HIGHLANDS May 15 1780 Brig-Mat Scott



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PRES FOR REGISTRY. To Members.—Haies, B; females, \$1. Double test for animals over one year of age. Transfers, if reserved within 6 months of date of sale, \$2 cents each fees—Members.—Makes, \$5; females, \$2. Over one year of age, double fees. Transfers, if recorded within 6 months of date of sale, \$6e; over 6 months, \$1. The fill blanks fermished free.

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A tew STRICTLY CHOICE sound and large MORGAN STALLIONS, 3 to 7 years old. every one a show horse; of my own breeding, I won 19 premiums at St. Louis Exposition, in-cluding Fremier Championship for exhibitor. Prices low for quality. L. DURSEY, Anchorage (near Louisville), Ky.

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Champion Greystone Breadalbane and Greystone Paugh-a-Ballagh, undoubtedly the best pair of American-breds alive. Fee, \$20; Club Members, \$15. At the leading shows this year we won 26 firsts and 26 specials. Young Stock and Brood Bitches in whe.p for sale. M. BURRES.L., Manager, Vonkers, N. Y.

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"No author could be more justified in speaking or a selected topic, as one having authority, than it in James in appearing as an expositor of the ingra, for thousands of beautiful specimens of the case lovely creatures owe not only their existence in Lapir excellence, to the skill, care and knowledge if this well-known hreader. The book contains much useful information as to the diet and gener care, it being, in fact, work that is indispensable. In James for the contains and the selecter of Angersa will find this book interestive effects of Angersa will find this book interestive made, "New York Tops."

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onkers, N. Y. LKER NEER,

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nost important rain, Care tot, Breeding and in, The Bench, Correct Type. stories of how not, everything ne illustrations of ter." "Rain, int Supplied." Cat." "A (at tal Cat," are all from being at delightful gift in speaking on in speaking on thority, than is ositor of the specimens of their existence, and knowledge book contains et and general ndispensabs, 20 d beautifu' anir. Prospective nd much that is book."—School who are fond of Angeli, in Our

owners of the ally bound and c. Chicago. eedingly enter-rated."—Ameri booksellers of blishers, ston. Mass

Horen, Mich. UR, INI. HEER. in the Union The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ABRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWS AND BRIGHTON.

For the seek to Shoots and Cattle Shoots Suckers Tal Heggs Veals 4157 2951 27 21,57 1397 4157 2943 42 20,697 1597 20,695 97 Cattle Sheep
MASSACHUSETTS
At Watertown Acep

B Ed Sargent 10 1
At Watertown.
Cullen & Wallace. 45 10
H M Nims
VERMONT
At Watertown.
B H Combs 19
E G Piper
B Woodward 5 21
Cullen & Woodward 5 21
Culle A M Baggs
At Brighton
J B Henry
J Laker & Son...
H A Gimore
R Connors
Scattering
E E Milis
J Hould

Fat hogs—A stronger market by \$c. For Western, \$1,005c, 1. w. Local hogs, \$4,005c, d. w.

Sheep and Lambs—Another light run of Western stock. For sheep of good quality the market is 45c, 100 bb higher. On good isambs it is off 20c. The trade is slow. Sheep sell at the range of \$2.50,06.70 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 bs. Lambs at \$5,000,10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 bs. Veal Calves—Good calves are scarce, and strong prices are obtained. Anything select sells at 700 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to mixed lofs at \$6,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Slim calves \$200,500 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ head. H. M. Nims sold \$\psi\$ calves, \$100 bs. \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. J. S. Henry sold \$\psi\$ calves, \$100 bs. \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. J. Laker & Son sold \$\psi\$ calves at \$6,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. J. Laker & Son sold \$\psi\$ calves at \$6,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. J. Laker & Son sold \$\psi\$ calves at \$6,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. J. S.

calves at 6@62c.

Live Poultry to the amount of 50,000 lbs was received. Prices for fowl, 12@12/c; chickens, 10@12/c roosters, 8@9c; ducks, 12@13c.

DROVES OF VEAL CALVES.

DROVES OF VEAL CALVES.

Maine—Farmingtou Live Stock Company, 40; M.,
D. Holt, 30; Stanley & Co., 5; A. D. Kilby, 15; F. L.
Libby, 20; E. L. Libby 12; H. M. Lowe, 31; Jones &
Chadburne, 23; C. E. Hanson, 55,
New Hampshire—Cotton & Seaver, 2); A. F. Jones
& Co., 40; G. S. Peavey, 22; Ed Sargent, 25; Cullen &
Wallace, 100; H. M. Nims, 34.
Vermont—J. S. Henry, 44; Goodrich & Co., 29; B. F.
Ricker, 28; G. W. Hall, 10; N. H. Woodward, 28; E. G.
Piper, 85; A. P. Needham, 26; B. H. Comba, 29.
Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 94; A. M. Baggs, 50; J.
Laker & Son, 60; H. A. Gilmore, 36; E. Camners, 41;
scattering, 150; J. Byrne, 10; D. Simon, 15; J. O'Brien,
24; D. A. Walker, 19; J. D. Neylan, 45; D. W. Clark,
12; T. J. Moronoy, 9; A. Wheeler, 11.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

Late arrivals and sales at Frighton on Wednesday. The milith own trade somewhat on the decline, as H. M. Lowe and other dealers. Even with the light day degree of activity. Prices generally awaitained on the better class. Beef cattle are in fair demand at steady prices. A. M. Baggs sold it choice milch cow \$20, with sales at \$17, \$40 to \$1. J. Laker & \$50 and at steady prices. A. M. Baggs sold it choice milch cow on commission from Maine and Vermont from \$4000 W. E. L. Libby sold choice cows, \$5000 W. E. L. Libby sold choice cows, \$5000 W. E. L. Libby sold choice cows, \$5000 W. E. L. Shiby sold choice cows, \$5

chestnut called St. 10001.0; cim. St. 1001.0; hirds. ford. Fed. 52. 10001.0; inchery, ps. 100; mayle. St. 101.0; hithey; coder sitingies, seconds to extra. \$1.50. Lbt; hithe, spress, \$1.70.40; ciapboards. spress, \$10.01; hern-heards, pine, \$ in., No. 1. St. 201.70.

OIL—Excosmo, 150., gal. 12; gascine, move. 130; ilmood, 40.00; cilve, 7. gite land No. 1, 300 tic: whale, 10.00;

MOLASSES-Porto Ziso, peine, Mario E management (Choice to Inney, 260 Mario; Row Grand, 2005 in Inney, 1863 Mario; Row Grand, 2005 in Inney, 1863 Mario; Row Grand, 2005 in Inney, 1864 Mario; Row Grand, 2005 in Inney in I

STARCH—Pointo, 263c; cornstarch, pearl, 1.77c; do. berreis, 1.2c; wheat, 43c; crushed, 5.46c; standard powdered, 4.56c; granulated, in berreis, 4.76c; do. in heg, 4.76c; bag, yellow, 4.76M.2ac; extra O, 4.664.48c.
TALLOW—Oity, 4636c; country, 563c; bone, 48c.
Gresse, house, 4636c.
FEATHERS—Hen, \$ 5,567c; duck, 25686c; geose, 16666c.



or how delice A long line, two

171 packages. High, Ill., Jan. & Official butter firm at 270

CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO MARKET

A TOMORDO STREET, PARTY ON THE PRINCIPLE AND ADDRESS A

Beef, choice, 1/6/16; ilight, choice, 1/6/16; heavy good, 6/6/16; good, 5/66; hinduarters, choice, 1/6/16; good, 5/66; hinduarters, choice, 1/6/16; good, 5/66; hinduarters, choice, 1/6/16; good, 5/66; crow beef, country dressed, 1/6/60; mutton, extra, 6/6/60; soummon to good, 6/6/60; crow beef, country dressed, 1/6/60; mutton, extra, 6/6/60; soummon to good, 5/6/60; crow beef, country dressed, 1/6/60; mutton, extra, 6/6/60; soummon to good, 5/6/60; common, 4/7/60; spring lambs, choice, 1/6/60; common, 4/7/60; common, 4/7/60; common to good, 1/6/60; common to

Grange Work is Central Minanechasetts. Baldwinville Grange was organized in the certy summer with twenty-four charter members. It has now forty-two, a gain of sightem. The outlook is quite favorable for a still larger increase.

Templeton Grange held a fair the middle of September and cleared over one hundred deliars, which will be used in reducing the debt on the hall. During the year the grange took in several new members and lost some, and so just about holds its own.

The W. W. Pomona Grange met in Gardner, Dec. 6, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The grange will meet with Templeton Grange Jan. 3 for installation of officers. It numbers over five hundred members and is well fixed financially. Like many other Pomona granges it covers too large a territory. We have reason to think that if Pomona grange territory were more concentrated the attendance would be larger, more enthusiasm would be developed and more interesting meetings [would be held. Where work is spread over so much ground it does not prove satisfactory, and the desired results cannot be obtained. As granges enter upon the "work for another year the question of laying jout the literary work ought to receive careful thought. This is the pivotal point;on, which rests the success of the future. Shall programmes be arranged for the whole year and be printed, or is it best to lay out the work from meeting to meeting is a question that comes before every grange. Which is the better way rests almost wholly upon the ability of the person occupying the lecturer's chair and the work and enthasiasm they bring to the office.

In these days of rapid progress and fre-

urer's chair and the work and enthasiasm they bring to the office.

In these days of rapid progress and frequent change in conditions, a lecturer who is in touch with the world's movements would be hampered if confined to a fixed yearly programme. Many questions and subjects which, if taken up when fresh and new, would not only be interesting, but profitable to discuss, would be uninteresting later on.

new, would not only be interesting, but profitable to discuss, would be uninteresting later on.

On the other hand, if a lecturer takes the chair with the idea that holding the office is all that is needed, that the work will be done somehow without effort on his part, a prepared yearly programme is absolutely necessary. We recently attended a grange meeting where the person who was to deliver an address failed to come; consequently there was nothing arranged; the meeting would have been nil but for a suggestion from the writer. The subject proved interesting and the menting was fairly successful.

It has been the writer's fortune to use both the yearly programme and one arranged for each meeting. Our preference is in favor of the latter. Either will be successful, depending upon the individual having the work in charge. A word to members: Do not expect the lecturer can do it all. He or she is only expected to lead. You must give the best support that is in you. Make every subject that is brought to the attention your special question; examine it thoroughly, learn all you can about it, and bring your ideas and information to the grange, and express them for the benefit of your fellow members.

By doing this you will soon find that the grange is not dull or uninteresting.

Lucien Gove.

grange is not dull or uninteresting. LUCIEN GOVE. Worcester County, Mass.

Don't Miss the Farm Meetings.

In the New England States there are a goodly number of useful agricultural organisations, and most of these hold interesting and profitable meetings during the winter season. Nearly every State has its dairy-meet's association, and the annual winter meetings are always full of interest and instruction to those engaged in this great and important industry.

All dairymen—and most farmers belong to this class—should find it profitable to attend these meetings, and by taking an active interest help to make them of the greatest profit to all. These meetings, along with the newspaper and annually published reports, should have a most elevating and benedicial influence upon the great dairy interests of the country.

It will be well, also, for farmers to make exhibits of dairy products at these meetings, if for no other purpose than the educational benefits derived.

In Vermont the dairymen's meeting will be held in the city of Burlington early in January, and in connection therewith the yearly meeting of the State Sugar Makers Association. As both of these are live organizations and make a splendid exhibit in their respective departments, the occasion should be one of much interest to the people of Vermont, at least.

The State boards of agriculture, an or-

should be one of much interest to the people of Vermont, at least.

The Sta e boards of agriculture, an organization well represented in New England, are probably at their regular institute work by this time. Where well manned and supported this is a very useful organization. In my own State, Vermont, it is calculated to hold one or more meetings in each county, largely in the winter. In this way most farmers should be conveniently accommodated and all who can should attend these meetings, and thus help to make them of the greatest benefit to all parts of the State.

The grange is an old-time organization,

them of the greatest benefit to all parts of the State.

The grange is an old-time organization, but retains to a wonderful degree its vitality and usefulness. It appears to be in a fourishing condition in a considerable part of New England, and especially in Vermont, where it is enjoying a large degree of prospecity. Within the past year there has been a large increase in numbers. This is a very useful organization, including in its membership furmers and their families and those of other occupations as well, and as its function is largely social and educational, this helps to make it more popular with the people and useful and successful in its work.

E. R. Towle.

Geing on the principle of selling the finished product rather than converting who is mised into each is advocated. The Standard Oil Company disposes of no erade products but even mines its own self and manufactures its own boxes and barrels.—Georg Pinnemer, Penobesot County, Mc.

HUMPHREYS'

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Superior, Mont., Feb. 84, 1904.

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Encoburg Fails, Vr.

Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of your "Treatise in the Horse and his Diseases." I have used you kendell's Specie Gure for ten years and will say it in the best Spavin Cure made. Just cured a spavin on my or made. Just the second law of the second law o



FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allose sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, ote los Help or Structon Wanted. There is a charge ne cent per word only, including name, address of stitule. No Diplay. Cash to necessing many that

OOO Printed Milk Bills or Small Billbeads. \$1.00; Noteheads, Envelopes, \$1.50. REGISTER RESS, Hailowell, Me. BRIOULTURAL student wants charge of smal place out of Hoston, a short distance up country 22. Address F. P., Box 2016, Boston, Mass. ANADIAN HARDWOOD ABHES—Try this fer-tilizer. GEURGE STEVENS, Peterboro, Canada.

REACH TREES—No. 1 at 3 cents, medium size at 2, cents and No. 2 at 15 cents each. Trees kep to consult until after May 15. Circular free. R. 5 OHNSTON, Box —, Stockley, Del.

WEDDING announcements and invitations, correct y style, finest quality. Prices quoted. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 66 Bromfield Street, Boston. Mass. WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to ALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART MENT, 18 W. Mth street, New York Otty.

BERKSHIRES—Combination's Best 2001—First in class and champion at 1906 International Live Stock Exposition—four yearlings and four opring boars for sale. All good ones. J. A. LELAND Woodside Farm, Springfield, Ill. WANTED-By young man of good habits, work with horse breeder; careful and handy. Address H. MUIRREAD, R. 10, Seginaw, Mich.

WANTED—A buyer for 20 registered female Short horas and I bulls. All good ones. MAY GOFF North Middletown, Bourson Co., Ky. RESDIVG EWES FOR SALE—Eighty high-grade Shropshires, one to four years old; 25 ewe lambs J. TUDOR, Eoute 7, Iowa City, Ia.

WANTED—A first-class, sober, single man to feed and care for Percheron stallions; must have ex-perience. Apply with reference to M. M. COAD, Premost, Nob.

PALMER & PALMER (Edgewood Farm), breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Princeton, Ill. A NGUS formales of all ages for sale; the world's best breed. The easette has sold all the buils. P. A. Lawbird, Route I, Wheeler, Ill.

WANTED—A good reliable man to work on stock farm. A good place for the right man; no booser. Shady Lane Stock Farm, Springfield, Winn.

WANTED—Fifty young mules one year old, in good healthy condition and in good feah; from good stock. Address, with price for each and nearest I R. station. Manager Ouri's Neck Farm, Ootman, Va

WANTED—Registered draft stallions, not over tend y years old. Must be sound and cheap. Give good description and price in first letter. M. R. MITCH ELL, Oreighton, Neb.

HOICE Light Stahma Eggs, for hatching, \$1 for \$1.75. W. F. BUNNELL, Houte, 2

ONEY IN EG48-8. O. E. Leghorns. My method and farm range has developed larger with vigor. By eggs produce layers. One-third fancier's price and better largers. If per 8, 57 per 6, 51 per 10, 50 per 20, 50.75 per 20, 5.75 per 2

ORKSHIRES Street by S. H. Colston Eclipse grand champion at Mt. Louis Exposition. D. Kil-KR. Eithert, Ind. CPRING BROOK SPOCK PARM. Bertshires—
of few very choice-bred gitts and bears old enough for service for sale yet. These will be priced to see they must go to make room for litters now counter. J. E. HODSON, Manager, Montpeller, O.

WHITE PLYMOUTH BOOKS—Have a few choice cockercle for sale; also eggs, File for it. MRS. HEAM HOWELL, R. No. 1, Winona, Minn.

DRIZE-WINNING S. O brown Legherne.—Best lay ing hen there is. Egs., is, SI; 3e, SI.75; ie., SL.56; is, St. A. KLEIN, R. 30, Compbelisport, Wis.

ARRED ROCKS—Prise-winners wherever shown; great laying strain. Regs., \$1.50 and \$2 per \$5 MARLES J. 000 R. Staryoville, Kan. REEDIEN-Angus Cattle-All fashionable strain in herd. Young stoot of both segas for sale at all mes at reasonable prices. T. J. VIDLEE, Pane, Ill

UTTLES Stock Farm solis Angus buils of quality charg; half prior to bottlers on our lands it outwoods, and "lands Constitute," Hickory EPEAN SUTTLES, Lewiston, High, MODELAWI Sand of Abstrace Angus cattle, ten balls and ferty cowe and hother for cale at rea public triest. Come and not or vitig to HER 20 H ABLISCHE, Westergiest C. L., Change of

At a Probate Court, holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-aixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ave.

On who petition of MARY ROSE BABINE, of Wilmington, in said County, praying that her name may be changed to that of MARY ROSE DURKEE, public notice having been given, secording to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and above cause, if any they had, why they made, bould not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made;

It is DECREED that her name be changed, as prayed for, to that of MARY ROSE DURKEE, which make she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be her legal name, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a new-paper published in Boston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

CHARLES J. MCINTIAR. Judge of Probate

CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Judge of Probate

nonwealth of Massachusetts.

At a Probate Court, holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand aine hundred and five.

On the potition of JOHN WILLIAM BABINE, of Wilmington, in said County, praying that his name may be changed to that of JOHN WILLIAM DURKEE, public notice having been given according to the order of the Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made;

IT IS DECREED that his name be changed, as prayed for, to that of JOHN WILLIAM DURKEE, which name he shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that he give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTE PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Judge of Probate Court.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLEPEX, 88.

At a Probate Court, holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

On the petition of MARGARET ELIZABETH

BABINE, LOUISE MARIA BABINE, ADRIAN ARTHUR BABINE, SUSAN ISABEL BABINE, AMOS BABINE, GEORGE WALTER BABINE, AMOS BABINE, GEORGE WALTER BABINE, AMOS BABINE, GEORGE WALTER BABINE, ELDON HENRY BABINE, and LESLIE ARTHUR BABINE, of Wilmington, in said County, by Joseph Amos Babine, their father and next friend, praying that their names may be changed to those of MARGARET ELIZABETH DURKEE, LOUISE MARIA DURKEE, AMOS DURKEE, AMOS DURKEE, AMOS DURKEE, AMOS DURKEE, GEORGE WALTER DURKEE, ELDON HENRY DURKEE, Dublic notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made;

1 T IS DECREED that their names be changed, as prayed for to those of MARGARET ELIZABETH DURKEE, LOUISE MARIA DURKEE, ADRIAN ARTHUR DURKEE, SUSAN ISABEL DURKEE, AMOS DURKEE, GEORGE WALTER DURKEE, LOUISE MARIA DURKEE, ADRIAN ARTHUR DURKEE, SUSAN ISABEL DURKEE, AMOS DURKEE, GEORGE WALTER DURKEE, ELDON HENRY DURKEE, ADRIAN ARTHUR DURKEE, SUSAN ISABEL DURKEE, AMOS DURKEE, GEORGE WALTER DURKEE, GEORGE WALTER DURKEE, GEO

een given. Charles J. McIntire, Judge of Probate

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

At a Probate Court, holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

On the petition of JOSEPH AMOS BABINE and MARY JUDITH BABINE, both of Wilmington, in said County, praying that their names may be changed to that of JOSEPH AMOS DURKEE and MARY JUDITH DURKEE, respectively, public notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest; and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made:

is summerat, and consistent with the public in-terest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made: IT IS DECREED that their names be changed, as prayed for, to that their names be changed, KEE and MARY JUDITH DURKEE, respec-tively, which names they shall hereafter bear, and which shall be their legal names, and that they give public notice of said change by pub-lishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuserrs PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Hoston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given. OHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Judge of Probate Court.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, MARION F. CORBETT and RUTH A. CORBETT of Maiden, in said County, by Almeds F. Cree, their next friend, have presented to said Court a petition, praying that their, names may be changed to those of MARION FRANCES CHEE and RUTH ABHLEY OREE, for the reasons there is set forth:

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-hird day of January, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forence, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is bereby directed to give public motion thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in BOSTON, the last oublication to be one day, at leas, before said Court.

Witages, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Require, First Judge of said Court, this first day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six. PROBATE COURT.

JACK'S, Saddle Horses and Poland China Hogs We will make special prices on young stock. J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Rentucky.

Water Grown Cypress AIR DRIED

is the stock we use in our

Red Swamp Tanks Cypress

Buy this grade and you get the best. We make Tanks of all sizes, for all purposes. We Erect Tanks and Towers

and to fill them here are a few helpers we make and have in stock: CARTER'S AIR LIFT PUMPS, AIR COMPRESSORS, ELECTRIC PUMPS, TRIPLEX POWER PUMPS, GAS OR GASOLENE PUMPING ENGINES, WIND ENGINES AND TOWERS.

RALPH B. CARTER CO. Inc 47 DEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

H. INGLE & SONS.

LEEDS, ENGLAND. Leather Importers and Agents

hilly: Blove Mide and Waned Eplite Cash advenced on consignments.

Our Domes.

Antique Furniture.

It is quite true that persons possessing antique furniture have come to have an ex-aggerated idea of its value, and it is daily aggerated idea of its value, and it is daily growing more and more difficult to pick up bargains, even in the more remote towns of Connecticut. But one New York woman is rejoicing in the possession of a highboy for which she paid only \$2. She has since had an offer of \$150 for it.

had an offer of \$150 for it.

While autoing not far from Ridgefield,
Ct., recently, she stopped at a farmhouse
for some water, and casually inquired if the
family had any antique furniture to sell.
The family looked at her, not seeming to
understand what she meant.

"Old mahogany furniture—have you any
that you would like to dispose of?" she re-

peated.
"Wall, now, there's that old chest of drawers on the back porch—maybe that's what you want," and the farmer took her

what you want," and the farmer took her out to inspect the article in question.

It proved to be a handsome highboy of unusual pattern and large proportions. It was battered and one leg was broken off, but when the farmer offered it for \$2 the offer was accepted, and it was shipped to New York.

It was renovated, rubbed down and repaired, and today is the admiration of all the woman's friends who know the value of antique furniture.-N. Y. Sun.

Preparation and Serving of Food.

Those of you who have passed through an illness will readily understand what a difference it makes at meal time if the food is well cooked and daintily served, so that it is inviting enough to create an appetite even when there is little desire to eat. One of the first suggestions I would like to make is: Never ask the patient what he or she would like to eat. The chances are that such a question will spoil the appetite altogether. A little delicacy nicely cooked, daintily served, and kept a profound secret until uncovered by the bedside, will be received with favor and thoroughly enjoyed.

Always serve hot food hot and cold food as cold as you can make it.

To make a tray look attractive is almost as important as having the food properly cooked. Cover it with a snowy napkin, and choose the prettiest and daintiest china, glass and silverware in the house. Never crowd a tray with dishes or food, but serve everything in small quantities. Large pleces of meat swimming in greasy gravy, a plate piled with large pleces of bread and butter cut anyway, are enough to take away any patient's appetite. Serve your egg, fish, meat, etc., on a very hot plate with a sprig of parsley, or a leaf from the heart of lettuce, or even a carrot leaf, and cover with another hot plate. I have heard people say they always had the greatest curiosity to know what was under the

Teast out in "lady fingers," and also baked potatoes, look very inviting peeping from the folds of a white napkin. Cut the bread thin, in some fancy shape, have the butter very fresh and firm, and make into a fancy ball or cut into an even square and stick a little sprig of parsley

Jellies are much prettier if made in small moulds and served in a dainty glass dish; fruits are best served in their own leaves, and salads are much more appe tizing if served in an orange cup or in a red apple or tomato or banana or cucum-

An individual teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher are very dainty, and give the patient a little occupation in pouring out her own tea and adding enough sugar and cream to taste.

A glass of ice water must never be forgotten, also pepper and sait. If a few flowers are put in a vase or laid loosely on the tray they add to the attractiveness

Before serving the meal wipe the patient's hands and face with a damp cloth and she will be more ready to appreciate her food. If the patient is able to sit up support the back with a bed-rest and pillows. Throw a shawl over her shoulders, and pile books on each side of her to rest the tray on, if you are not fortunate enough to have an ineach side of her to rest the tray on, if you are not fortunate enough to have an in-

As George Eliot says, "A supreme love, a motive that gives a sublime rhythm to a woman's life, and exalts habit into partnership with the soul's highest needs is not to be had where and how she wills; to know that high initiation she must tread where it is hard to tread and feel the ohill air and watch through darkness. It is not true that love makes all things easy; it makes us choose what is difficult."—Mabel Sanderson Brantford, in report of the Farmers' Insti-tute of Province of Ontario.

choose what is difficult."—Mabel Sanderson Brantford, in report of the Farmers' Institute of Province of Ontaria.

The Care of the Eyes.

Whatever promotes general hygiene is beneded to the eyes. One should avoid reading while lying down or when exhausted, and sudden changes from the dark to brilliant light. Unspaced type is injurious. Reading on the care is bad for whatever promotes general hygiene is conceased to the eyes. One should avoid reading while lying down or when exhausted, and sudden changes from the dark to brilliant light. Unspaced type is injurious. Reading on the care is bad for the eyes, by reason of the oscillating more ments requiring the paper to be held to max, causing overwork of the muscles of accommodation. One should carry the head eroot and avoid tight neckwear, which causes passive congestion of the head and eyes. For advises bailing the eyes twice deally with sold water up is forty years; more distributed to the eyes, the contract of the eyes, the contract of the eyes that they were the eyes to you will not write up to forty years; and they used the important of cannot, which are not experienced to the provision of the needs of the contract of the eyes twice deally with sold water up to forty years; and they used the important of cannot, which are not experienced to the vision should be exactled by those objects to the eyes twice of deally with sold water up to forty years; the provision of the needs of the experienced to the vision should be exactled by those objects and the experience of the provision of the needs of the experience of the e



PASTURE SCENE AT RED ACRE FARM.

pastoral scenery give relief.

In the first six months of lite we should guard the eyesight most carefully from the direct rays of the sun and from clouds of dust. During infancy and early childhood the predominating refractive anomalies are hypermetropia and astigmatism, alone or combined. In the early school years many of these cases pass from the hypermetropic into the myopic defeat "through the turnstile of astigmatism." To prevent amblyostile of astigmatism." To prevent amblyo pla ex anopsia in a squinting eye, proper glasses should be fitted as soon as the child begins to read.—Health.

About Habit.

Because we have not hitherto had the best possible habits is no reason why we should not begin to form them in 1906. Professor James, who has made a profound study of habit, has furnished us with one or two excellent maxims on the subject. First, he tells us that it is indispensable to begin with "as strong and as decided an initiative as possible. Accumulate all the possible circumstances which shall reinforce the right motive. Put yourself assiduously in conditions that encourage the new way and make engagements incompatible with the old; in short, envelope your resolution with every and you know. Never suffer an exception to occur until the new habit is securely rooted in your life. Each lapse is like the letting fall of a ball of string which one is carefully winding up; a single slip undoes more than a great many turns will wind again. Let the expression of your habit be the least thing in the world, speaking genially to one's grandmother, or giving up one's seat in acar if nothing more heroic offers. But let it not fail to take place."—

Margaret E. Sangster, in Woman's Home Companion.

To Become Beautiful.

Eat fruit for breakfast. Eat fruit for luncheon. Avoid pastry. Shnn muffins and forms an appetizing layer over the pepper. Then he had the assurance to call this dish by his own name, which will not contain the containt of the pepper. Then he had the assurance to call this dish by his own name, which will not contain the proposed of the page of the pepper. Then he had the assurance to call this dish by his own name, which will not contain the proposed of the page of the pepper. Then he had the assurance to call this dish by his own name, which will not contain the proposed of the page of the pepper. Then he had the assurance to call this dish by his own name, which will not contain the proposed of the page of the pepper. Then he had the assurance to call this dish by his own name, which will not contain the proposed of the meal if green the tractiveness added to the meal if green the peppers are cut in strips for roast beef hash. The peppers are cut in strips for roast beef hash. The peppers are cut in strips for roast beef hash. The peppers are cut in strips for roast beef hash. The peppers are cut in strips for roast beef hash. The peppers are cut in strips for roast beef hash. The peppers are cut in strips for roast beef hash. The peppers are cut in strips for roast beef hash. The peppers are cut in strips fo right motive. Put yourself assiduously in every aid you know. Never suffer an exception to quour until the new habit is securely rooted in your life. Each lapse is like the letting fail of a bail of string which one is carefully winding up; a single slip undoes more than a great many turns will wind again. Let the expression of your habit be the least thing in the world, speaking genially to one's grandmother, or giving up one's seat in a car if nothing more heroic offers. But let it not fail to take place."—Margaret E. Sangster, in Woman's Home Companion.

would the woman aid her digestion, clear up a muddy skin, and secure all round health, let her become an apple eater. Pears are health aids, but better when cooked peached, brush all orumbs from the bed, allow your patient to lie quietly while you get your own meal, and the chances are that on your return you will find her sleeping comfortably.

After all, common sense, tact, kindness and love are our best guides, and we all have to learn in the school of experience. As George Eliot says, "A supreme love, a motive that gives a sublime rhythm to a would the woman aid her digestion, clear up a muddy skin, and secure all round health, let her become an apple eater. Pears are health aids, but better when cooked. Peaches are calculated to beautify, and grapes are declared the healthlest of all fruits. Cherries, an authority says, frequently restore health and strength to the weak. Strawberries, though a cold fruit, have the virtue of healing rheumatism. Pineapples are said to be the best cure for dyspepsia known. Oranges are an excellent cure for dyspepsia, and lemons serve as a fine fruit tonic. Would the woman aid her digestion, clear

The Bottle Trick Common.

Should the housekeeper take the trouble to measure the provisions she buys in bottles she would be astonished to see how their contents shrink. Let her take an ordinary "quart" bottle of catchup, for instance, and pour it into a standard quart measure, and it will often fail away a third are held nice. or a half pint. Olive oil will often be found

strain the eyes; green discs on the wall and pastoral scenery give relief.

In the first six months of lite we should guard the eyesight most carefully from the direct rays of the sun and from clouds of dust. During infancy and early childhood the predominating refractive anomalies are hypermetropia and astigmatism, alone or

There are uses for the humble green pepper which should not be ignored at this season of the year, when green vegetables are scarce and, therefore, dear. Green peppers are abundant throughout the winter, and although they are fresher now than they will be later, there is no reason why they should ever disagree with any-body.

Stale green peppers are as poisonous to some persons or cucumbers that are not fresh. But they can be so prepared as to assimilate with the most delicate digestion. The process is, moreover, simple.

The peopers should have the white seeds removed and lie for two or three hours in cold water. The poison soaks out, leaving the peppers firm and fresh with no loss of flavor.

pepper. Then he had the assurance to call this dish by his own name, which will not be recorded here to reward his piracy.

The Italians more than any other nation know the value of green peppers and use them liberally in dishes that are eaten raw. A green pepper stuffed with anchovies and fish mashed together, with a little chopped up onion—a very little of this—and a few capers, is one of the favorite dishes at an Italian restaurant.

Another way of preparing the same in—

Another way of preparing the same in-gredients has the pepper out into long strips and laid over the two sait fishes after they

and laid over the two sait fishes after they have been mixed. Frequently pimentoes are added by Italians even when the green peppers are also used.

No salad can fail to be improved by slices of green pepper out thin and lengthwise. Cold roast beef not only looks but tastes much better when the thin strips of pepper are used to garnish the plate and served with the slices of meat.

Filling the papers with meat and vice in

Filling the poppers with meat and rice is an old device of the cooks, and macaroni baked with cheese in the poppers is not uncommon. But very few cooks know that green poppers stuffed with sait codfish and mashed potatoes and browned over the top are delicious.

are delicious.

This combination when properly seasoned, makes as good a fish course as the most skillful chef could devise. The fish after having been boiled is delicious if put.

means of a feather, taking care not to break the blister, then the whole part is covered with cotton cloth and kept clean and moist. In severe cases cover the patient warmly in bed, and give opiates and stimulants. Burns of large size are always dangerous, often re-sulting in death, and always should receive the careful attention of a skilled physician.

Olive Oil for Complexion.

Olive Oil for Complexion.

The pretty girls of Chicago and New York are giving the luncheons of India. They call them the health and beauty luncheons. They make a study of the best foods, and they learn how to serve them. The centrepiece of the table is fruit, upon which the main body of the luncheon is built. They follow the London dietary laws, which have almost driven appendicitis out of London. It was to a reigning beauty of London during the present season that the king's physician gave his famous advice. "What shall I take for my complexion?" asked this beauty in distress. "I am a sight."

"Take olive oil," said the physician.

"Live on it, live in it, live with it. Eat it, drink it, dress your food with it, and don't

terfields and Davisons of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1636.)

He is very highly regarded by Colonel Wright, who considers him "a man of sterling integrity, excellent scholarship, modest and retiring, but forceful and efficient; a man of initiative, one who sees a problem through and has the power to carry out his plans; a man possessing the elements of strength and growth, and a worthy and capable successor to President Goodell." In addition he is regarded as a clear thinker, an excellent writer and a good speaker. He has won the respect and confidence of his associates in Rhode Island, who speak of him in the highest terms and who are very sorry to lose him, but who know that his field in Massachusetts will be larger than in that State. They reluctantly but gracolously relinquish him to Massachusetts.

drink it, dress your food with it, and don't do without it. Lubricate your system." The beauty did as she was told, and her The beauty did as she was told, and her complexion improved. Meanwhile she ate no meat. She began to give health and beauty dinners, and the Countess of Warwick, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Lady Henry Somerset, and the Princess of Pless joined her. Today their vegetarian dinners are famous.—Chicago Tribune.

Pless inners reluctantly but graciously relinquish him to Massachusetts.

Of the best New England stock he is yet a product of the West, full of Western energy and optimism, who thoroughly believes in the future of American agricultures and in agricultural and technical educations its broadest sense. He is typical of the educated new West—of the mea who are helping to build up and maintain our Republican institutions. His family consists of a bit of a wife and two sons, his wife being a graduate of a libion College, Michigan.

It will be the work of President Butterfield to build upon the splendid foundations laid by Marshail P. Wilder, Levi Stockbridge, President Clark and President, Goodell, and to bring the college to the attention not only of the farmers of the strate, but to all classes and particularly For one quart of bulled corn prepare a pint of rich organ sance, flavoring, it with Worcestershire sance or other condiments to make it piquant. Put the sance and corn in a baking dish or individual ramekins in alternate layers, sprinkle the top with grated choose and a dusting of paperka and bake until well browned on top,

Heat one cup of milk, melt in it a teasp

TAPIOCA CONSONNE.

Boil three tablespoonfuls of minced onion and two tablespoonfuls of minced celery together for an hour and a half; then strain the water and add to it five tablespoonfuls of pearl tapioca, and cook for another hour; then pour in one quart of milk, a desertspoonful of salt and a generous sprinkling of pepper. Beat three spoonfuls of butter with two of flour, and stir into the soup. Allow it to cook for twenty minutes, then serve.

BOSTON SCALLOPS. BOSTON SCALLOPS.

Break into bits a half dozen raised biscults, and allow them to soak for a few moments in a cupful of sweet milk. Then add one cupful of grated choose, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a little salt and popper; mix well, put into buttered scallop dishes and bake slowly for tweety minutes.

ARD TARTS.

On big Four, Monon and Vandalia R'ys EARLY NEREFORDS.

New President for Farmers' College

New President for Farmers' College.
At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College held today (Jan. 2) Konyon L. Butterfield, president of the Rhode IslandCollege of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, was elected to fill the vacancy in the presidency at Amherst, caused by the death of Henry H. Goodell. He will assume his duties in July. President Butterfield was born in Michigan in 1868 and will therefore be thirty-eight years of age when he goes to Amherst, although he looks much younger. He is a descendant of the Butterfields and Davisons of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1636.)

of the State, but to all classes, and particularly to every boy in any walk of life who is seeking a liberal practical education along vocational lines,

public schools and to make it supplement and complement those schools in the advancement of the cause of education, bearing in mind that it is a State institution, maintained not for any particular class, but all classes in the Commonwealth. As a matter of fact fully one-half of its students now come from industrial centres—the towns and cities of the State; and it is considered a good sign and to be encouraged. As the country boy has gone to the city and helped to renew, it, so the city boy should be encouraged to go to the country and do his share to build up the country; and in this good work the college can be of great

and in this good work the college can be of great assistance. It is a kind of reciprocity that



Percheron, Shire and

Hackney Stallions

and Mares

At the World's Fair at St. Louis I won more Premier Championship Awards than any other exhibitor of live stock. I wonevery Premier Championship offered on Hackneys; also every Gold Medal but one.

At Chicago International, 1904, on 20 head I wen 34 prises.

I have "the goods" and will save you seed to \$1000 on a stallion. Write and see. Your own time of payment and guarantee of 60 per cent. I will insure stallions I sell against death for two years.

LEW W. COCHRAN.

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A Smart Jumper

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HER REPORMATION. He used to stew around because she made him wait; couldn't understand why she was always "Oh, hurry!" he would call, and then he'd sit and fret, And later wildly bawl: "Say, ain't you ready yet?"

She makes him wait no more, she's always ready when He taps upon her door, but not among all men Is one more sad than he, more tortured by re-

Alas, how ruthlessly our idols are upset! He never sits and sighs while she remains up-

stairs
To pencil her dim brows or daily with affairs
Intended to enhance her beauty or her grace. He never has a chance to help with hook or lace. Ah, how perverse are men! Instead of being glad, He looks her o'er, and then is critical and sad; He hates to have it thought, in truth, that she is

Since people murmur: "What a frump the woman is!"

-Chicago Record-Herald.

A GOOD PAIRY.

Of all good fairles round the house, Good Nature is the sweetest: And where she fans her airy wings The moments fly the fleetest.

And other fairies, making cheer, With her are gaily present; They shine like sunbeams in the place. And make mere living pleasant. The smiles she gives are rosy light

Shed softly on the wearer; They make a plain face sometimes fair, And make a fair face fairer. Before them dark Suspicion files, And Envy follows after, And Jealousy forgets itself, And Gloom is, lost in laughter.

Were there great genius or great power, Great wealth, great beauty offered, Let pass these fays, dear heart, but keep All the Good Nature profered! —Harriet Prescott Spofford, in St. Nicholas.

I knew him well; the last of a proud race;
Proudest and last. Years of unjust disgrace,
Of poverty, of insult, of neglect,
Deep sickness, deeper sorrow, had not wreeked
The Argo of his love dreams; had not fleeked
The clearness of that high, tar-darting intellect
His a deep brain impassioned to know all
Of boon or bane which may to man befall.
A deeper heart, e'ven larger than his brain,
To which no living thing appealed in vain;
No man so vile or low he would not bend,
In sympathy, to show himself a friend.

He measured each man's weakness by his own. He knew the longings which, perhaps, atone For frequent lapses in the eye that sees With perfect love Lite's endless mysteries. The vexing limitations of his friends;
The virtues of his enemies; the ends,
Vast and profound, to which creation tends
With slow, majestic step (albeit with blends
Of discord in her music), were by him Felt clearly ever; never fancies dim.

Not stars alone as ordered things he saw, But meteors likewise moving well by law; Law, beautiful and sweet, if stern at times, Like Milton's verse without a need of rhymes To make it poesy, sublime, supreme! So lived he; died he; clasping close the dream The dream August of Human Brotherhood, Of Boundless Beauty and Riernal Good;
And throned in worlds below as those above,
Lite, life Divine, and Everlasting Love!
—Henry Austin, in the Century.

THE BICHES OF THE YEAR.

We stand beside the new year's door;
Invited into chambers fair—
We need not gifts of love implore—
For lo! as gems they walt us there;
Choose what we will of gladsome good—
And what as beautiful we find,
It goes with task, and home and food—
To be the jewel of the mind;
And this is treasure of the very—

And this is treasure of the year— Convincing us that life is dear! But one by one the days are sent,

With no bewildering of the heart;
We know what time has always mea.
It is to do a man's good part;
To simply work in quiet ways—
And take the gladness of the sun,
This is the path of love and praise,
This is the path of love and praise,

Till all the sands of time are run; Then in the passing of the hours, Life proves itself as sweet as flowers! WILLIAM BRUNTON.

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLVE.

O the first of the year's too cold, I fear, For the cause of a true reform.

'Twere better to wait for a later date When things are a bit more warm.

The trouble that lies in the way of the wise Who'd leave bad habits behind, Their virtuous shiff is frozen stiff By the chill of the winter's wind.

The good intent of the righteous bent Is nipped by the frosty air,
And the new turned leaf soon comes to grief,
And withers beyond repair.

Old Janus bold, with his blasts so cold, Bites deep on the virtuous nose; Reform is lost in the awful frost That comes with the month of snows.

Twees better by much to await the touch
Of a genial May day sun
For putting on ice your tavorite vice,
With which you at last are done.

For the tenderest flow'r in Nature's bow'r That Time can ever evolve
Is a sturdy oak—and that's no joke—
Compared to a good resolve.

And that is why, with the new year by. To my vicious ways I cling,
And contra bonos mores go
Till the warmer days of spring.

John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.

Brilliants.

Love alone is might,
Makes the heavy burden light,
Smoothes rough ways to weary fact,
Makes the bitter morsel sweet:
Love alone is strength.
—George MacDonald.

I pass the ardent hours of day
With boon companions blithe and gay—
But ah! the twilight time I spend
Before the hearthstone of a friend.
—Ethol M. Kelley, in Lippincott

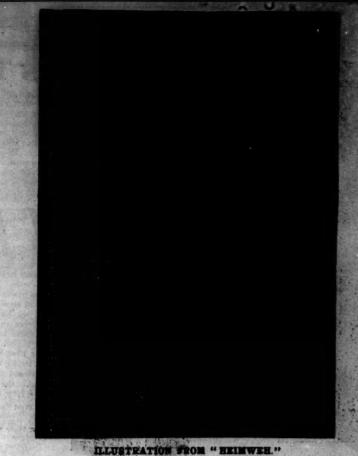
God is enough! Thou who in hope and fear Toilest through desert sands of life, sore tried, Climb trustful over death's black ridge, for nor The bright wells shine; thou will be satisfied.

—Edwin Arnold.

The flowers live by the tears that fall From the sad face of the skies;
And life would have no joys at all
. Were there no watery eyes.

Love thou thy sorrow; grief shall bring
Its own excuse in after years:—
The rainbow! see how fair a thing
God bath built up from tears.
—H. S. Suf

" Will send new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race.
And till it come, we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves."



By John Luther Long. Copyright, 1905, by The Macmillan Company.

called, impatiently, and Gertrude went quickly into the house.

In compliance with a previous promise to Jack Clifford, she went with him after supper to see the sunset from a hill nearby. When they were seated on a bowlder, watching the vast sweep of ocean and crimsoning sky, she turned suddenly to her companion.

"Why is Mr. Garst lame?" she asked gently.

"Well, I suppose it won't do any harm to tell

Woolng "A Netive."

"Oh, Gertrude, won't you help me peel three peaches? It's most train time and supper isn't anywhere near ady."

The voice came with a pleasantly suggestive clink of dishes through the screen door to where Gestrude Woodford stood under a large edm.

"I think the train is in," she answer to be immorther's call.

"I think the train is in," she answer to be immorther's call."

I think the train is in," she answer to be immorther's call.

"I think the train is in," she answer to be immorther's call."

I woold not ber handmald and gave as order with some asperity. Keeping summer boarders was really the one excitement of her dual life, eagerly looked forward to during the long winter months when her daughter pursued her musical career in the city and she lived alone on the rugged cape.

"Bmail this year, aren't they?" she east, watching her daughter's pretty bont head, and referring to the fruit.

"Noft more so than susal," the girl laughed.

"Well, I don't care," kire, Woodford declared.

"Well, I don't care," kire, Woodford, I don't know which I shall devour first, you or the peaches, I'm so ravenous."

"I was just going to any that your appetite is all right, anyhow." Mrs. Woodford laughed.
"I would not be planta. "Miss Woodford, I don't know which I shall devour first, you or the peaches, I'm so ravenous."

"I was just going to any that your appetite is all right, anyhow." Mrs. Woodford laughed.
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"I was just going to any that your appetite is all right, anyhow." Mrs. Woodford laughed.
"I would not be planta. "Hiss Woodford, I don't know the planta. "I was just going to any that your appetite is all right, anyhow." Mrs. Woodford laughed.
"Yes, Garst got as far as the hammock and collapsed."

"I was just going to any the your appetite is all right, anyhow." M

Mrs. Armitage turned to look after them, lift gas out of her bedraggied fiannel skirs." "Well," she said slowly, "for nerve give me a dive!"—M. Louise, Cummins, in San Fran-

Poutd's Department.

APPLIED MATMEMATICS.
He opened wide the bakeshop door.
As boldly as you please;
He calmly flook d the showcase o'er,
And saked, "How much are these?"

"Them cokes," replied the salesgiri fair, The bargain glad to drive, "To you, young sir," she said, "them 'ere We sells at 6 for 5."

"Then 5 for 4, and 4 for 3, And 3, of course, for 2, And 2 for 1; and, Q. E. D.,

we kept on our irail, if such it could be called;
a trail which probably so withte man but our
selves had ever set foot upen. We were bound
for a little lake that we know, wammed with the
most innocest fish on earth. He; I am not going
to tell you where. There are some things you
must find out for yourself, if you are game for it;
just as we did; otherwise you don't deserve to
know.

After some ten days we arrived, without either
adventure or minadventure, at our happy fashing
ground, and made camp on a little precipice at
whose foot a deep, dark pool lared monster and
lasclous rar little.

In spite of his hard journey, little Fiapjack
had improved manstingly as to health, not as to
manners; for from the first day we know him he
had the most perfect manners of any dee I evir
med. If you fining him a crust, he so appreciated
it—it was the very nicest crust, the dataliest
mersel, one could have; just as everything we
did was simply perfect in his eyes. And he
wam't servile about it, either. He simply approved of averything we did, and told us so in an
eloguesit, dumb way of his ewn.

We made camp for a two weeks stay; felled a
tree for backlog, and fixed things generally to
be combridable, all under his supervising eye
And where it was done, and the friendship fire
lighted, he hay down before it as one of us and
said, "Risis is homes."

So we fashed and ware happy; and we fished
tome more and were happier; and we fished
to work and had a small hops, still wear
the head instead of closing with buttons. The
aboulders are very wide and loose and the garmore fished. The newest sailor sulf
for boys and girls has a billuder his tomore fished. The catension is
triving to the still the

Received a Weekling as a Boy. The fight for robustness was far from won at



ILLUSTRATION FROM "AN ISLAND IN THE AIR." By Ernest Ingersoll. Copyright, 1905, by the Macmillan Company.

One's nought—why, one will do!"

(He got it.)

"You take the cake," the counter queen, Dumbfounded, marmured. "Bhorty, if that's your way is dust fourteen—Sup, "E. T. Nelson.

"But a Little Bog Who was an Altegrater Bedightful Companiem."

He turned one clean half-concreault from nowhere and landed plunk on his back at my feet. I sald, "Finglothal" That's bow he got his passes. He was only an Indian's cur, the for lorses little waif of a lost puppy, with the most beautiful dogs' syss I have even seen. He seconded him the remains of our dinner. He scooped it with three gulps and then stood wagning his poor little tail, saking for more. We were eamping and trailing out in the Wind Rived Moustains—Brandt and I—back of the Boshone Indian Beservation, and we had halted for dinner in a small canyon in the shade of the rook wall from whose summit Ringlinks had tried his little neroshatic stunt. Whether he came from an Indian encampused nearby, which we had not wall from whose summit Ringlinks had tried his little nerobatic stunt. Whether he came from an Indian encampused nearby which we had not competed the rook wall from whose summit Ringlinks had tried his little nerobatic stunt. Whether he came from an Indian encampused nearby, which we had not wall from whose summit Ringlinks had tried his little nerobatic stunt. Whether he came from an Indian encampused nearby, which we had not wall from whose summit Ringlinks had tried his little nerobatic stunt. Whether he came from an Indian encampused nearby, which we had not every person to he had ever eater; that secretal these of converse one of the rook wall from whose summit registers the result of the rook wall from whose summit registers and the secretal stude of each over source, with the secretal stude of the rook wall from whose summit registers and the secretal stude of the rook wall from whose summit registers and the secretal stude of the rook wall from whose summit registers and the secretal stude of the rook wall from whose summit registers and the secretal stu

AT STUD—Imported Hackney stallion Damesfort 77 (83), sic, s' first-prize winners in Progeny Class, Philadelphia, 1905. Pee, \$50 the season. Usual return

When the ladies were picking up the dishes after a Sunday school please given to the children of the poor quarter several alices of cake were found which they did not wish to carry home.

Ohe said to a small lad who was already asthmatic from gorging, "Here, boy, won't you have another piece of cake?"

"Well," he replied, taking it rather listlessly, "I guess I one still chem, but I can't swaller."—January Lippincott's.

Jastion Motes.

A. What has become of the lined waist? The lightest of materials are new being made into dainty blooses, with no more lining than very thin Chine silk. We benes er stiffening are used. The blooses themselves are the airlest affairs imaginable, with bransparent yelter-and elbow deeves. It is difficult to find in the abope a simple grope or chiffen waist which an elderly weamn or one of quiet tastes might wear. A recent search for such a bloose revealed the fact that only one abop out of the seven victical carried blooses fastened in front. To the inquiry "What do the old Indian want?" the roply was

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Expert judge of horses.

Write before ciaiming date.

CHICAGO BRIDGE AND IRON WORKS, 105th and Throop Streets, Chicago-

Write for illustrated catalogue

with sairs and waist attached. Nothing is prettier for their gowns than this style.

_**o Girls' shirt waists are made in the simpler models, the shirt with pockets being very appropriate. These shirts are very good in French and Scotch flannels, soft slik, chiffon taffetas and

priate. These shirts are very good in French and Scotch flannels, soft silk, chiffon taffetas and albarross.

•° Schoolgir's have saved the shirt-waist suit from passing into oblivion. Girls of fourteen and fifteen are especially partial to this kind of a gown, and as most of the better class of private schools insist upon very plain dressing, the shirt-waist suits are worn a great deal by children of the rich. One school of high standing requires all its pupils to wear sailor suits, in brown, blue or black. Convent schools usually require the pupils to wear simple black gowns. The effect on young girls of enforced plainness of dress is usually salutary, sithough to some it is such a hardship that a reaction in favor of much finery is sure to result.

•° A dark blue surah shirt-waist suit for a young girl was made with a full skirt, trimmed with three wide tucks above the hem. The waist had a yoke of fine hand run tucks. The neck was collarless and was finished with a soft white chiffon ruching. The sleeves were finished at the wrist with a soft tucked cuff and a line of the ruching.

•° A finocking is extremely good on these

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PROPERTY OF R. P. MOGRANN.

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ways on hand.

HARRY DONNON, Manager.

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Z. S. BRANSON Phone Sec. LINCOLN, NEB.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, e anywhere on rensonable term ainted with breeds, bloods and the property. Chiefognes comen with a second

you," Jack heattated, "though we never speak of it when he is present. His log was crushed in a railway accident, trying to cave the girl to whom he was engaged."

"Did he cave her?"

"Yes."

"Then why were they not married?"

"Oh, she throw him over for a man twice his see and the trilling adjunct of \$3,004,002."

Gestrude Woodford drow her breath sharply,

"She tried to stuff it down Stephen's threat
has she was norridolng herealf to save her

er give up the trip."

Miss Woodford "—Jack beined at her with it represed—" I am pained that you should a undervalue my postumenting. Jostim patriotic feeling prevented my effering my er service to Sir Thomas for Manager III on heard the Widgies, laffet, and heard the

ILLUSTRATION PROD "TALES OF THE PIER PATROL" By Mr. Jack London. Copyright, 1985, by The Mecmillin Conging.

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The Horse.

A Rescue Home for Horses. home for old or injured horses has A nome for old or injured horses has been carried on for two or three years past at Red Acre Farm in Stowe, Mass. During the past year about twelve horses have been taken care of. Some of them were sent there by their owners and others were rescued from suffering or ill treatment by agents of the charitable people who have the enterprise in charge.

The need must have come to the notice of every observer in large cities of some agency to look after abused horses. A cer-tain class of people, mostly foreigners, will work and abuse a horse that is barely able to stand, inflicting great cruelty. Some of these animals should be put out of suffering at once, and the most severe cases are thus managed by this society. On the other hand, many of the horses, under proper treatment and care, recover and become of some use and value. Of the 180 animals treated at the Red Acre Farm, seventy-eight had to be killed, while the others were restored to good condition by rest and treat-ment. The farm seems to be under good veterinary management, as some of the most troublesome of borse diseases have

I see there is a scheme on foot in Kentucky to establish a home for old and disabled horses. I think the day is not far distant when every State will establish a home for horses that have passed their days of efulness. Such homes are provided for old men and women where they receive every comfort in their declining days. Why uld not homes be established for man's best friend and companion, the horse?

Higher Butter Markets.

Higher Butter Markets.

Aide from the one cent advance during the week; the main feature is recipts of considerable quantities at Boston intended for export. Domestic trade is quiet, and with no surplus on the market of the choicer grades. There is very little creamery of export quality arriving, and required and the condition of the condition

that the figures on which the reckoning is made include the exports, and as the ex-ports this year are heavier than last year, it is likely that the demand is not increased quite so fast as indicated. It remains true, quite so fast as indicated. It remains true, however, that the arrivals and outputs are larger than last year, not only for December, but for the whole twelve months, and the same is true at New York and Chicago as well as at Boston. This condition furnishes a solid basis for the good average prices obtained for butter in the lead markets.

The Boston cheese market continues

The Boston cheese market continues from at around 14 cents for tub grades and from that down to 12 cents for fair Verment twin cheese. There is very little that can be classed as fine selling under 14 cents. Cheese of all grades is selling in a moderate way, and with no tendency to force sales.

The New York market is showing added strength on nearly all classes of ators. Bayers are taking hold of stock pretty well and the offerings of fresh goods are being absorbed closely. There is also further reduction in storage holdings. There will probably be more stock in this week, as some of our dealers have been buying goods in the West. The make of fresh butter is increasing so slowly, however, that it goes not ing so slowly, however, that it does not affect arrivals to any extent. The official quotation for extra creamery was advanced to 27 cents, and it is now easy to do business on that basis owing to short supplies; possibly special lots might command a fraction more. The medium to choose grades have advanced in sympathy with the best and there is quite a firm feeling throughout. Held creamery has had sales at 23½ to 24 cents under extras, and the latter figure has become sufficiently well established to quote. Perhaps there is a little more willingness on the part of holders to meet the demand on the basis of present values, as they show some profit on ing so slowly, however, that it o a loss or returned merely a new dollar for an old one. Exporters claim that they are unable to go ahead to any extent at the higher prices asked. Imitation creamery is in light receipt and doing better and there is a stronger market for both factory and packing stock. Fancy brands of renovated are firm at 21 cents, one or two special lots are firm at 21 cents, one or two special lots

a little higher.

The export demand has helped the price of butter the past week or two, considerable quantities even of the better grades having been bought for this class of trade. Some authorities consider the export demand the real backbone of the market at present, tending to broaden the trade and cause prices quickly to respond when the make lets up a little. The result made in the price situation has been a blessing to holders of storage butter who now see a way out if present conditions continue a

show a profit, but this profit is now in sight and the owners are feeling better. It would be to the advantage of the entire butter interests if the storage butter should close out without any being left over.

After the active trading lest week there appears to be a little lull in the New York cheess trade, and market presents a quietappearance, though time ext-of-town inquirtes here, which will, no doubt, lead to further business. The cituation is certainly a very strong one, and it is only a question of a short time before prises will be further advanced, though no change has been made in the official range of quotations as yet. Receipts are light and holders in no hurry to urge business, and it is doubtful if any quantity of fancy cheese could be obtained at present top quotation, though holders taking care of their regular trade in the small lots as currently needed. Stocks of large cheese are very light and in few hands, who are holding them for their regular trade wants. Fine akims in medicate supply and held firmly, but cheaper grades sell slowly and tending to accumulate.

ment. The farm seems to be under good veterinary management, as some of the most troublesome of horse diseases have been treated and relieved.

The ample pastures with nearly one hundred acres of land and the comfortable, roomy barns must appear like paradise to the slok and abused horses sent there from the city streets. The illustrations show some of these pensioners and patients at Red Acre Farm where they are destined to receive careful treatment and a comfortable home.

Breeders' Notes.

The inquiry for good horses is increasing in this vicinity. Those who buy early will probably save money.

Histories Vegetables Average Higher. The potato trade is quiet with supply and demand fair and prices ranging from 57 to 67 cents a bushel. The general run of Northern requirements appear like paradise to the slok and abused horses sent there from which Southern truck supplies are still suffering. These shipments appear very much like shipments of Northern truck after a period of wet weather in summer. There is much evidence of rot and other damage. The result also helps Northern hothouse stuff, which tends a little higher this week. Winter vegetables, likes quashes, turnips, beets and onions, are duil and unchanged, but show no tendency to lower prices. Squashes possibly average a little higher. Hothouse Vegetables Average Highe

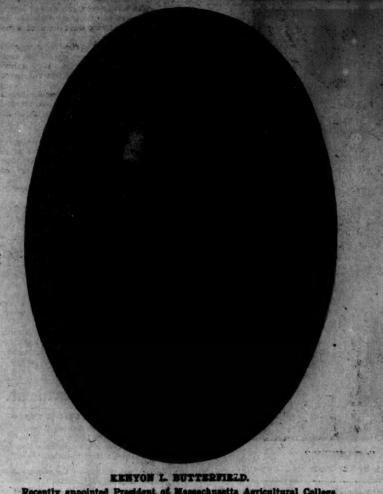
The New York market for domestic po The New York market for domestic potatoes is rather firm under moderate offerings, and best grades of foreign are also selling fairly at full late prices, but some stock is very poor, and such is dragging at low figures. Bermuda potatoes are selling very slowly. Sweet potatoes show irregular quality and value. Onlons hold firm for best grades but poor stock is dull and best grades, but poor stock is dull and weak. Cabbages steady, though demand is light. Cauliflowers firm and higher is light. Cauliflowers firm and higher for best grades. Cucumbers are selling slowly. Celery dull. Chicory and escarol range higher. Eggplants are seldom good enough to reach outside quotation. Kale and spinach are in heavy supply and lower, though scattering sales of spinach reach 90 cents to \$1. Lettuce is in free supply.

ments, as in the case of the recent storm in the Southwest. In fact, the egg ments, as in the case of the recent, severe storm in the Southwest. In fact, the erg market in winter is a weather proposition all along the line. No regular marks of mearby eggs sell above 32 cents, and most range around 30 cents, with Western 6 to 2 cents below nearbys, and regular gradel of New England selling at 24 to 20 cents. Storage eggs continue to sell at prices considerably below the highest of the season and nothing brings more than 20 cents, while summer packed eggs, if not especially choice, sell as low as 17 to 18 cents. Egg men are still relying on a belated winter to set in with some long-continued cold weather and thus call out the reserve of storage eggs. Fortunately the demand for all grades is excellent.

The arrivals at New York are again liberal and although they included a considerable quantity of refrigerator stock, the supply of fresh-gathered eggs is ample for all wants. Advises of chimments in transit are sumwhat conflicting, but, on the whole, seem to indicate pather liberal amplies in transit. At the same time the weather conditions in the interior have become unfavorable, very cold weather and enow prevailing over a considerable part of the country. This gives some speculative firmness and prices are sustained, with demand enough to absorb all of the strictly fine stock that is free to be sold. Lower grades, however, are drawging and of very irregular value.

to absorb all of the strictly fine stock that is free to be sold. Lower grades, however, are dragging and of very irregular value Re: rigerators are meeting a moderate da mand, particularly for the finest qualities which are steady. Medium and lower grade rather freely offered. New York dealers report that seconding to advice from shippers the receipts of





Recently appointed President of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

has been favorable to fresh egg production, and consumers have insisted upon fresh eggs when they could get them at a moderate price. At times the refrigerator eggs have gone into use at a rapid rate, but the demand has been uneven, and there are still large stocks remaining in New York, Chicago and Boston, to say nothing of the smaller storage centres.

Apple Prices Hold Well.

rels to various ports. The total shipment for the season thus far have been 1,751,88 berrels, including 356,799 barrels from Bos-ton, 486,004 barrels from New York, 129,805 barrels from Portland, Me., 555,007 barrels rom Montreal, 213,339 barrels from Hall-fax, N. S., and 10,880 barrels from bt. John, N. B. The total shipments for the sense

Firm Prices for Poultry.

Firm Prices for Poultry.

The poultry market is in very good condition for the time of year. Having passed the holidays without carrying over any great surplus, the offerings of turkeys and fowls have continued light and the market has even strengthened in the past week or two. The same might be said of chickens, except that many of the arrivals are of poor quality and hence sell at a range of quote-tions that would not fairly represent the price to be commanded by choice low. This y broilers of good weight bring as high as 25 cents and others of fairly good quality is to 20 cents. Live poultry is also in light supply and selling a little higher.

Receipts and involces at New York are very light, especially of fancy chickens and fowls. Turkeys in fair supply on the way, but most all desirable lots under finits and will go direct to freezers. Fancy softmeated roasting chickens very searce and prices higher, up to 15 cents, but most lots are coarse and staggy or medium quality, and average best lots offering at 13 to 14

sition to accept offers for the sake of clearing up the stock on hand. Sales of choice Green Mountains have no doubt been made at 63 cents, although 65 to 67 cents may be considered the ordinary range. The demand for seed potatoes from the South will take care of large quantities of Maine potatoes. One company will ship three hundred carloads to Texas, which would be nearly half of the entire shipments of potatoes for all purposes from Aroostock County to date.

No sign appears of the rise in potatoes which many handlers were hoping for after the beginning of the year. There are still plenty of potatoes on hand. Holders are very glad to sell at present range of prices, and some of the cheaper grades, like the Canadian Shenangoes, have sold as low as 55 cents a bushel. It looks, however, as if the worst of the drop were over, and with a

crumbly, or too soft to hold an edge, or so hard as to rittle. You may have bought them for good tools, too. is, however, a sure way to get tools with edges that It is simply to ask for the Keen Kutter Brand when ing. Keen Kutter Tools have been standard of America of years, and are in every case the best that brains, sey and skill can produce. They are made of the finest es of steel and by the most expert tool makers. As a plete line of tools is sold under this brand, in buying kind of tool all you need remember is the name

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK

Deposits Commissioners' Call April 15, 1904, \$4,588,062.97 Deposits Commissioners' Call April 13, 1905, \$5,797,988.77

that the milk caused the death of two chil-

The Dairy and Food Commission of Wisconsin has during the past six months brought seventy/seven prosecutions and secured the convictions in every case but one for the violation of the dairy and food laws.

Japanese farmers are being settled in Texas on a tract of twenty thousand acres of land to be devoted to farming and truck raising.

Notwithstanding all that has been said Notwithstanding all that has been said of the closed season in many States. There about the decline of Baston as a centra of are very few quall or grouse, and no great supply of wild ducks. Rabbits are in light

December 26 was officers' night at Rockland (N. H.) Grange. There were ten officers present, and the programme lasted about forty-five minutes. The lecturer had previously announced that each officer might select their own part, and might speak, sing, read, write essays or give addresses as each preferred. The result was a very interesting programme, consisting of four addresses, three readings, two recitations, 'a, piano solo and at essay by the lecturer, subject, "Rockland Grange, Past, Present and Future."

As the year draws to a close, it becomes us, as fellow-workers, to look over the past, note our successes and failures, consider our present standing as a grange, and plan wisely for the future. As our eyes are turned backward we find many occasions for real joy; sgain sorrow takes its place; sorrow for our own shortsightedness as well as for the shortcomings of others.

There is no such thing as standing still in grange work; we are either breasting the current and pulling our bark up the stream, or we are drifting and losing ground. What shall our future be? I hear the answer, just what we make it. If we will, we can make Rockland Grange a power for good in the community; if we allow the needs of December 26 was officers' night at Hock.